NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,690—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 18, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. GANGES, SAILING on the 22nd May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY. Passengers from Europe or China will be landed at the same place.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
‡ GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st „
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th April, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	......	3,878	650	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	21st May 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 7, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. PO .... 28th May 1896
S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 23rd June 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 30, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on or about the 21st May, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 23rd May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on or about 22nd May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1896.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	16th May 1896.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June „
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July „
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix	5,707	4th June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about th 15th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India,
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JEWELLERY AND HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

BROOCHES, BRACELETS, GEM RINGS

Of the latest and most fashionable designs.

TRADE MARK.

HALL-MARKED SILVER MATCH, CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CASES.
GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS.
SILVER TOILET AND SCENT BOTTLES.
SILVER GOODS IN CASES.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
GOLD ALBERTS AND CURB BRACELETS.

TREACHER & Co.'s Stock is constantly replenished by parcels of new goods from London, and the Company is willing to send goods on approval to any of its known customers, or on deposit.

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THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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The Sowers	By H. S. Merriman	The Herons	By Helen Shipton
A Ringby Lass	By Mary Beaumont	Red Rowans	By Flora A. Steel
Maureen's Fairing	By Jane Barlow	A Son of the Plains	By Arthur Paterson
The Chouans	By H. de Balzac	Winifred Mount	By Richard Price
Story of a Marriage	By Mrs. A. Baldwin	The Regenade	By James Chalmers
The Wonderful Visit	By H. G. Wells	The Martyred Fool	By D. Christie Murray
A Youth of Parnassus	By L. Pearsall Smith	Thirteen Doctors	By Mrs. J. K. Spender
The Education of Antonio	By F. E. Phillips	A Long Vacation	By C. M. Yonge
The Wooing of Doris	By Mrs. J. K. Spender	Seething Days	By C. C. Holroyd
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My Honey	By the Author of "Tip Cat."	Marcella	By Mrs. Humphry Ward
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Casa Braccio	By F M Crawford	Lady William	By Mrs. Oliphant
The Horseman's Ward	By Neil Roy	Strolling Players	By C. M. Yonge and C. R. Coleridge
Comrades in Arms	By Arthur Amyand	Grisley Grisell	By C. M. Yonge
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and all interested in
MEDICINE
SHOULD
ASK FOR
KEMP'S
NEW CATALOGUE
about which the "Asian" writes:—

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld., the well-known Chemists and Druggists of Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, have just sent us their new catalogue. It is printed and turned out in first-rate style, and profusely illustrated. Messrs. Kemp & Co. possess one, if not quite, the largest of this class of businesses in the East, and it is increasing annually, which is a sufficient testimonial that their mode of conducting it is appreciated. Personally, we can vouch for the excellence of their wares, and can cordially commend them to our sportsmen and naturalist readers

SERRAVALLO'S
FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

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HYDROCARBINE
OR HAIR
RENOVATOR.

THE wonderful success of PETROLEUM as a Hair Producer induced us to make experiments with the crude oil, with a view of producing a refined dressing without destroying this invaluable property. This elegant preparation which we call "HYDROCARBINE" has passed severe tests, and we confidently recommend it as one of the most wonderful Hair producers known.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2.

Prepared only by

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE AT MAHABALESHWAR.

1 ELPHINSTONE HALL } In one compound.
2 VALENTINE LODGE. }
3 THE GROVE. } Do. do.
4 THE BOWER. }

Offers should be sent to the Minister of Indore State.

Further particulars can be had from ANANT PRASAD BHAIYA at Elphinstone Hall, Mahabaleshwar.

RAMPERTAP HARBILAS.
Indore, 13th May, 1896.

SALE OF HORSES.

ON MONDAY, 8th June, commencing at 6 a.m., about 20 HORSES, the property of the RADHANPUR STATE, will be SOLD by AUCTION at RADHANPUR.

M. T. LYDE, Major,
Administrator, Radhanpur.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Cance LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WANTED.

TELEGRAPHS.—WANTED, for British East Africa. A man capable of superintending Repairs to Telegraph Line between Mombassa and Lamu, and to be responsible for its good working order. A knowledge of erecting Morse Instruments, Telephones, and Batteries required. Salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per month. Apply SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

YOU CAN PAY MORE
MONEY
BUT YOU CANNOT GET A
BETTER ARTICLE.

IN India nothing is more important than the proper filtration of water, and the chief points in a filter should be—

FIRST.—Efficiency and speed in filtration.
SECOND.—Simplicity in cleansing and recharging.

These two points are fully attained in

KEMP'S
STANDARD WATER
FILTERS,

which being specially designed for use in India are the best as well as the Cheapest in the Market.

THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT.
ABSOLUTELY SIMPLE.

Rs. 12 and Rs. 17-8 each for 1 and 2 gallon sizes.

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Per charge with full directions. Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12 (1 and 2 gallon).

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds on fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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—"PERFECT FITTING."—

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
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DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.,
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Temperley Line Chartered S. S. "SAINT IRENE" has arrived from ANTWERP, and LONDON, and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS OF LADING for our Countersignature and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th May, 1896.

WANTED.

A SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS. Any one desirous of selling the same should at once communicate with undersigned, giving full particulars as to the name of maker, the time is has been in use, etc.

M. GULAB SINGH & SONS,
Lahore.

NOTICE.

BAI SARASWATIBAI, widow of the late RAGHOBA BHAGIRATH, has contracted TO SELL to Mr. HARICHANDRA TRIMBAK. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Old Sonapur Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3465-3466, and Street Nos. 10-12, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of the late Nursi Valjee, on the West by the property of Pandharnath Sadashew, on the North by the said Old Sonapur Lane, and on the South by the vacant land of Pandoorung Raghoba.

Any person having any claim against the same or any part thereof of any kind or nature whatsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned purchaser at his residence, Nos. 24-26 Mahadeo Seth's Ali, Old Sonapur Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived. Dated this 16th May, 1896.

HARICHANDRA TRIMBAK.

NOTICE is hereby given that SADHU LALDASJI BEHARIDAS of Dakorejina Ankhsetrawala has contracted to SELL the property hereunder written. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance gift mortgage lease sale lien or otherwise are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated this 16th day of May 1896.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement, 151 square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereupon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly No. 51 and now under C Ward No. 5376 and Street No. 116-118-120. All which premises are situate on the North side of the 2nd Bhoiwada outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by a gully separating the same from the house of Chintamonji Maharaj and partly by the property of Nurotumdas Narondas on or towards the West by the property of Gordhan Nursi, on or towards the North by a sweepers' gully and Mandir of Sami Narayen and house of Ranchor Pranjivan, and on or towards the South by 2nd Bhoiwada Street, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GENT'S DRESSING GOWNS.

NEW MATERIALS—NEW STYLES
FOR
WARM OR COLD CLIMATES
Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 40.

A fine Assortment READY-MADE always in Stock to select from.

ASQUITH & LORD,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Limited Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VITHALDAS TRECAMDAS, late of Poona, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

KISONDAS TRECAMDAS. Guardian of the Property of GORDHANDAS VITHALDAS, a Minor Son of the deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Limited Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 8th day of May, 1896.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER AND BAYLEY,
Petitioner's Attorneys

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas	" 6-8	" 100
Vevey Courts	" 6-0	" 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NATURE'S TONIC.

What cured my Liver straight away,
Without a Doctor's Bill to pay
And made me happy all the day?

NATURE'S TONIC
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 20 different descriptions of Scrap Iron, aggregating about 766 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where the same may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th May, 1896.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 95 BALES OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Mallet Bunder, on account of the underwriters, the following bales of cotton:— 760—XX—N. B. E.—95 bales of damaged cotton ex. parow Daria Daulat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLANTS AT "WESTROP HOUSE" THE RIDGE, MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'Westrop House,' the Ridge, Malabar Hill, a large collection of very valuable plants, consisting of palms, standard roses, begonias, ferns, lilies, crotons, stephanotis, anthuriums and many other flowering shrubs in tubs and pots, garden tools, &c., &c., the property of J. A. SHEPHERD, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the plants are be on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by 'Smith,' with balls, cues, marking board, &c., a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese vases, eleographs and pictures, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of P. GRENAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca stone-built BUNGALOW with outhouses and well situated at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—

A large pucca and Bangalore tiled roof stone-built bungalow with 8,200 square yards of land, situated at the Hill at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli. The bungalow has one drawing, one dinning, two bath, and four bed rooms, and is well furnished.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

14 cases Victor Tuot and Co.'s champagne in quarts, sound as well as slightly ullaged, 50 cases Virgin-brand Swiss condensed milk., A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble top table, teapoys, camp table, clothes press, meatsafe, &c.

5 cases Kangra Valley tea in one pound packets, containing flowery orange pekoe, household mixture, orange pekoe, and Bohea.

1 complete set of Japanned single harness, with nickle-plated mountings and 1 Japanned collar for pony.

5 crates of superior crockery, consisting of Woolsley and Gordon pattern dinner, toilet and tea services, cups and saucers, &c.

By order of Dhuna Bhuga and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Medi Tharia Topan—

1 brilliant nose-ring, consisting of 7 diamonds.

By order of Jumnadass Runchordass and on account and at the risk of Thucker Toolsidass Visram ex s.s. Werneth Hall—336 D B—494-503—10 cases each 20 pieces Victoria Lawn 12 yards Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30.

AT 3 P. M.

- 1 strong built double-seated brougham.
- 1 handsome light victoria.
- 1 strong serviceable office shigram.
- 1 light boat-shaped open phaeton.
- 1 second-hand serviceable landau.
- 1 pneumatic tyre and spring safety bicycle.
- 1 white Surat cow in calf, gives 10 seers daily when in full milk.
- 1 dun Jaffrabad cow, giving 4 seers of milk daily, but when in full milk gives 11 seers daily.
- 10 cross-bred English and Shanghai poultry (pullets).

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of hides, leather pieces, old iron horse shoes, nails, pawlins, timber, firewood, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nawab's bungalow, Tardeo, opposite the Post Office, the very valuable and elegant French-polished black and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture by Roberts and others, and also from Baroda School of Art very rich glassware, dinner and dessert services, from Moser Carlsbad, best electro-plated ware, brass bedstead, rich Paris and Dresden table ornaments, wall figures, Brussels and Cambay carpets, oil and pencil paintings, incandescent-oil table, wall and hanging lamps, handsome light victoria, made to order and very little used, light pony cart by Stephens, powerful and fast bay Arab horse, 6 years old, believed sound, handsome grey Arab mare, "Januilla," 8 years old, believed sound, silver white Pegu mare, very fast, sets of harness, riding and driving whips, gentleman's saddles by Peat and Dunnett, English bamboo furniture, bronze tables and corner door curtains, glass curtain rods, a large and valuable collection of palms, ferns, begonias, crotons, lilies, orchids, roses, etc., in tubs and pots, garden benches and pump, 2 corrugated and tiled sheds with brick walls 10 by 6 and 20 by 10, etc., the property of Z. AHMEDBHAI, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The garden will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the day of sale.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINES AND PRESSES, ENGLISH AND GUJRATI TYPES, TYPE FOUNDRY, AND ACCESSORIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have recived instructions to sell by Public Auction at Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. by order of Messrs. D. Luckmidas & Co. the whole of the machines, types, etc., of the Standard Printing Press, consisting of double royal cylinder machine and 36-in. cutting machine by Payne and Sons, Hopkins & Co's first quality royal and foolscap presses, galley press, inking table, F. Ulmer's half sheet demy treadle machines, demy size stereo apparatus complete, treadle saw bench, small card hand machine, cylinder galley press, paging, perforating, and rulling machines, standing presses, furnaces, lead and rule cutters, iron and brass composing sticks, zinc galleys, brass zinc and wooden page galleys of various sizes, chases of all sizes English heading types in great varieties, English and Gujrati types, Hughes and Kimber's type casting-machine, mould, gauges, English, Gujrati and Marathi matrices and punches, borders, type-cases, cuts, and other materials, galley and chase, ranks stock, cases, compositors' stools tables, benches, cupboards, &c., &c., too numerous to detail.

Catalogues are published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, RULES and NOTIFICATIONS is available for purchase by the Public at the Office of the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Town Custom House. Price, Rupee one a Copy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 7th May, 1896.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following works on the DADWAH PROJECT.

1. Head Regulator.
2. Two Chowkies.
3. Earthwork on Dadwah.
4. Earthwork on Branch Canals.

On payment of Rs. 3, a complete set of Tender Forms can be had at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals, where all information about the works can be obtained.

Tenders to reach the Office of the Executive Engineer at Hyderabad (Sind) not later than June 10th, 1896, each Tender to be accompanied by earnest money as specified below:—

1.	Head Regulator	Rs. 500
2.	Two Chowkies	" 200
3.	Earthwork on Dadwah	" 1,000
4.	Earthworks on Branch Canals	" 1,000

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

2. Persons tendering for more than one work may make it a condition that all their Tenders be accepted.

3. The amount at present provided for expenditure in the current year is two lakhs of rupees. Further funds may become available and Tenderers are invited to state how much earthwork they are prepared to carry out before 31st March, 1897.

4. Offers from large contractors willing to undertake the whole of the Dad Project work, estimated to cost about nineteen lakhs of rupees, will be considered.

EDWARD PINHEY, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hyderabad Canals.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 15 for every share of Rupees 250, and of Rupees 3 for every share of Rupees 50, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 29th February 1896, will be PAID on and after MONDAY, the 18th MAY, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 25th April, 1896, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Bangalore, Mysore and Madras Presidency will obtain Dividend Warrants at BANGALORE, and those in Belgaum and Dharwar Districts at HUBLI from our Representatives in those places on and after Monday, the 25th May, 1896, on production of this Company's Share Certificates.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay ......Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPATRAO NANABHOY, DADAJEE NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALKRISHNA, YESHWANTRAO BALKRISHNA, KHANDERAO WASSUDEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYAKRAO ANANDRAO, GAJANAN RAMRAO VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HARISCHANDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased.........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203, and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderjee Damjee, on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, shop or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1), and Street No 311, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 203 and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of May, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter).

THE SANATORIUM.
Church Gate House, First Floor.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse foot, best in the market, per cwt Rs. 5. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc. supplied.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co.,
FYZABAD

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Applications to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY. LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

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Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS........................£8,406,465

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE
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DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. I have tried one bottle, and it had the desired effect with two doses, of curing my sons, who had been suffering from low Fever for some time.

Chinchpoogly. (Sd.) H. STUBER.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office. Bombay

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75	}10, p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44to45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	26	675
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	65
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	640
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	650
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,720
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,100
Coimbatore S and W	4,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	760
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	685
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	690
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	930
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	625
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	615
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	780
Hinghunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	760
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,540
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	550
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,280
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	635
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	750
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	245
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,150xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	830xd
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,020	1,000	dvd Rs35	875
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	276
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,220
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	520
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,775
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,325
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 50	{250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	605
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	495
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	870
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,285
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,740
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	940
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	397½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	315
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	725
assoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	560
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	c.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,155
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	190
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	190
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	215
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvdRs13	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,360
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,150
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	55
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	375
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	162½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	245
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	385
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	590
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	175
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	515
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	39
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co. Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	20- 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,235

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750	100	100	15 7½	390
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	163
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,425
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	74
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1.	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	373
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	188
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	66
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	¼	101
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,135
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		180
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs17	29½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-14 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	27-12
Do. do. new	"	27-10
Australia bar Gold	"	27-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-11
Sovereigns	"	17-7
Do. Dragons	"	17-6
Silver	"	94
279½ Do.	"	94-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on "Temperance" by Mr. S. Tomlinson, Arya Samaj Hall, Kakad Wady, Girgaum, near Police Court, 6-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY ENTERTAINMENT AT DADUR.—The annual entertainment of the Dadur Victoria Social Club, in commemoration of Her Majesty's birthday, comes off to-morrow, at 7-30 p.m.

THE LATE COLONEL HUMFREY.—Amongst the wreaths placed on the coffin of the late Inspector-General of Police at the Sewree Cemetery, on Thursday evening, was a very handsome floral tribute to the memory of the deceased from the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and another from Kumar Shri Lakhdhurji, the Heir-apparent of that State. Both the Thakore and his son had exceptional opportunities of knowing the worth and many good qualities of Colonel Humfrey, for he was deputed on two occasions to proceed to England with his Highness the Thakore Saheb, and on another occasion he took the Kumar Shri to England, and gave him his first introduction to Western life and thought.

THE CENTENARY OF THE "GATE OF MERCY" SYNAGOGUE.—In honour of the centenary of the Synagogue, the "Shaar Harahmim" congregation invited the "Society for promoting moral and religious instruction amongst the Hebrews" to perform a kirtan (celebration of God's praises with music, vocal and instrumental). The Society, responding to the call, performed a kirtan on Saturday. Mr. David Solomon, the secretary of the Society, preached from the history of "Job." The kirtan lasted for about two hours, and a large collection of Bene-Israel ladies and gentlemen enjoyed the celebration. Mr. G. Moses, son of the leading manager of the "Gate of Mercy" congregation, and Mr. Isaac Abraham made every kind of arrangement for the kirtan, which proved a perfect success. Mr. Moses, while thanking those present, said that the occasion was the last day of the Synagogue centenary celebration, which was the first occasion of the kind in India.

PAYING OFF OLD GRUDGE.—Inspector Montague prosecuted Yakub Hoosein and Ebrahim Sheik Alli, cart-drivers, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to one Ooma Khan, a Mahomedan blacksmith. It appears that the complainant and the first accused were at one time friends, but recently some ill-feeling existed between them in consequence of the first accused having attempted to seduce the sister of the complainant. On the night of the 1st instant, while the complainant was going home, the two accused fell upon him and struck him with sticks, inflicting cuts on the face and head. The first accused was arrested the next day, while the second was arrested a week later. The first accused, in his defence, said that he did not know anything of the assault. The second said that he had only given a push to the complainant, as he was very abusive when they met at a pan-sopari shop. The magistrate discharged the first accused for want of evidence, while the second was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

A NEW GRAND FIRE-TEMPLE IN BOMBAY.—Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana invites, through the Gujerati papers, contributions towards a new grand fire-temple which is being built at Chandanwady by public subscriptions. There are three grand fire-temples in Bombay which were built by individuals, the late Mr. Wadia, the late Mr. Dadysett, and the late Mr. Cowasjee Banajee. After a period of some 1,200 years, the fourth grand fire-temple is being built from public subscriptions. The sacred fire to be perpetually burnt in it must be a composite of sixteen distinct kinds of fire, which are to be amalgamated after many ceremonies of purification. The first kind of fire is that obtained from the burning corpse of a high-class Brahmin boy. This having been obtained some days ago, it was purified in the prescribed way in the rear compound of the Dadysett fire-temple with the agency of high priests and priests, and was conveyed to the premises of the new fire-temple, where further ceremonies of purification will be gone through by a large number of specially appointed priests for a period of thirteen months from Saturday last. The fire produced by lightning is another kind of fire required for the new fire-temple; and Dustoor Jamaspjee asks Zoroastrians residing in the mofussil to assist him in getting it.

AN EVENING PARTY.—A correspondent writes:—On Saturday evening, there was an evening party at the residence of Rao Saheb Vinayekrao Narayenjee Khopekar, First Class Magistrate and Mamlatdar at Joonar, and his wife, Sobhagvati Gungabai alias Tayee. The occasion was the marriage of his niece, Miss Chandrabai, the daughter of his sister-in-law, Sobhagvati Rajubai, and Mr. Babajee Narayen Durve, with Mr. Chintamanrao Gopalrao V. Kharkar, an under-graduate of the Bombay University. Among those present were:—Dewan Bahadurs Luckshumanrao Jagannath and Manibhai Jasbhai, Shet Byramjee Nusservanjee Seervai, Rao Bahadurs Balcrushna Narayen Vaidya, B.A., late Dewan of Sanglee and Naib Dewan of Kutch, and Bhaskerrao Balcrishnajee Pitale, Rao Saheb Sitarampant Khanderaojee, graduates, Messrs. Dattatryapunt Gurjar, Pavagai, Deshpande Saheb, barrister-at-law, B. B. Pitale, Vaisantrao Nana Moroba, Ramrao Narayen, Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Hari Bhawoo, Kashinathpantjee, Agent, Miraj State, Dondejee, and many others. After supper to the members of the caste and refreshments to all the other gentlemen, there was singing and music. At midnight, the party broke up, and the guests were presented with flowers, attar, an-sopari, etc.

A CHARGE DISMISSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mohun Raghowji was charged before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of about Rs. 1,000, the property of one Kesri Kustoor, a cotton broker, who has his place of business at Sutta Bazar. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. It appears from the evidence of the complainant that he had known the accused for the last three years. He was in the habit of coming to his shop frequently. He (the complainant) had put his ornaments in a brass box, which was kept in a room on the ground floor of his house. The ornaments were safe on the 12th of January last. He missed them on the 16th of the same month. He made a report to the police, but the accused had absconded from Bombay. The complainant searched for him in his native country, but he was nowhere to be found. The police arrested him in Bombay a week ago. In cross-examination by Mr. Taleyarkhan, the complainant said that the accused used to help him with some work two or three years ago. Many people used to come to his shop every day. The box containing the ornaments was in the room next to the one in which he was sitting. He only suspected the accused of having stolen the ornaments. He got Rs. 250 from the brother of the accused to hush up the matter. He also wrote to him to say that he had no sufficient evidence to proceed against the accused. Mr. Kapadia here informed the magistrate that he had no further evidence to offer to satisfactorily establish the charge against the accused. His Worship, in discharging the accused, remarked that there was no sufficient evidence on record to justifying him in framing a charge against the accused. The accused was discharged.

GRIEVANCES OF MATRICULATED TEACHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondents, "Practice" and "Justice," in their complaints that the claims of matriculated teachers are being ignored by the Educational Department. We in Kathiawar share the same fate as our brother teachers in other parts of the Presidency. If University graduation be taken as the only qualification for teaching higher standards without the least regard for the teaching capabilities of matriculates whose long experience has unquestionably proved more than a match for graduate teachers, we are undone, and our chances of promotion are decidedly sealed. The right course is to hold a competitive examination testing teaching powers and experience and then to regulate promotions accordingly. I do admit that there may be matriculates or undergraduates not capable of teaching higher standards, but it would be an act of sheer injustice to treat competent and incompetent hands alike. The rules of promotions, as between graduate and matriculated teachers, should not be hard and fast; but they must be so relaxed that after a certain period of seniority, matriculates, if qualified in other respects, should be promoted to the work of higher standards like their graduated brethren.—Yours, &c.,

May 15. KATHIAWARI.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS AMONG PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to observe that your correspondent, "A. E. S.," deems it proper to criticise me more than my letter, and that too anonymously, not having the moral courage to write over his full name. I wish very much he had properly confined himself to and discussed the subject in hand rather than finding fault with my "juvenile eloquence" and my age. Your correspondent, "A. E. S.," under the circumstances, appears to be in the position of a bad workman quarrelling with his tools when he is at a loss to do justice to the task he has undertaken.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIR B. PETIT.

Mount Malcolm, Mahableshwar, May 15.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF SPECTACLE-FRAMES.

THE UBIQUITOUS BOMBAY CROW.

IN the course of last week, much sensation was created in Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo's factory for the manufacture of spectacles, situated in Forbes Street. The cause of it was the mysterious disappearance of gold, silver, and steel spectacle-frames which daily disappeared as soon as made, in a manner which defied all human ingenuity employed to trace the thief. These frames are manufactured in a special room appropriated for the purpose, which has only one window. Near the window is placed a small table, on which the spectacle-frames as soon as made were arranged in order. The room was accessible during the day to other employes, but the chief workman in charge of it for the greatest part of each day was the assistant to the manager. The assistant was at first at a loss to account for the mysterious disappearance of the spectacle-frames which, as soon as they were placed on the table, vanished as if under the influence of a magician's wand. Probably he had heard of the mysterious appearance and instantaneous disappearance of articles in a room under the occult agency of the Mahatmas; but probably also he thought that the Thibet mountains were a considerable distance off, and that Madame Blavatsky had been numbered among the immortals. Unfortunately perhaps for him, he was not a Theosophist; and he could hardly bring himself to believe in a superhuman agency. He, therefore, thought over the affair like a matter-of-fact man of business. He made a report to the manager as an ordinary citizen turns to the police for help under such circumstances. The latter prevented the access of all other persons to the room except his assistant; and as the master's eye doeth much, he stationed himself in the adjoining room, intent on unravelling a mystery which had defied the vigilance of his assistant. But the spectacle-frames continued to disappear, not one or two, but fifteen or twenty, in a day. The mysterious agency set to work on Monday last, and by noon on Thursday, eighty-four gold, silver, and steel-frames, of the value of about Rs. 500, had vanished from the table above referred to. The mystery baffled the utmost ingenuity of the establishment to unravel it. At noon, on Thursday, the manager's assistant was at work alone in the enchanted room, as it was supposed to be; when his eyes suddenly fell upon a crow which picked up a spectacle-frame from the table and flew away. To his mind the mystery was solved; and he triumphantly made a report to the manager, who experienced considerable relief at the discovery of the thief. But how was the stolen property to be recovered? An idea flashed across the mind of one of them; and it was at once put into execution. They placed another spectacle-frame upon the table, having made arrangements, meanwhile, to watch the direction in which the thief flew away. It proved to be a happy idea. The crow came again to the table, picked up the frame, and flew away to add it to the frame-work of its nest. It was being constructed, rather artistically for a crow, in a corner of the roof of a building, which is believed to be a depository of considerable mechanical ingenuity and skill, the roof of the building of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., in Forbes Street, where machinery of various descriptions is stored in the godowns. The assistant of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, after obtaining the necessary permission, visited the crow's nest, of which he secured a photograph before applying his hands to it. He found it stuffed with the eighty-four stolen spectacle-frames, which were all uninjured. It is satisfactory to mention that the discovery of the thief has relieved from possible suspicion the reputation of some of the workmen of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Hack prosecuted Abdool Rahim Mahomed Hoossein and Haji Joonas Tyeb before Mr. Hamilton, with voluntarily causing hurt to a Punjabee, named Bodar. Mr. Sorabji Kapadia appeared for the complainant, and Mr. F. Taleyarkhan for the two accused. It appears that, at midnight of the 1st instant, while the complainant was returning home from the Grant Road Theatre, the two accused alighted from a victoria, and the first accused went up to him and held him by the throat, and at the same time warned him from giving evidence in a certain case pending before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. The complainant declined to do so, whereupon the two accused struck him with sticks, inflicting several severe wounds on the head. On seeing the complainant down on the ground, the two accused ran away. A policeman picked up the injured Punjabee, and conveyed him to the J. J. Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Three witnesses were examined, after which Mr. Kapadia produced a register of previous convictions against the second accused, and asked that it might be allowed to be put in evidence. Mr. Taleyarkhan objected to this, and contended that it was a most unfair way of putting the case before the court. His Worship refused to take notice of the register at that stage of the case. Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the court for the defence, said that the evidence was most unreliable. There was no doubt that the complainant was seriously assaulted, but his clients had nothing to do with the injuries inflicted on him. The prosecution had entirely failed to prove the motive for the assault. The learned counsel said that the case was a trumped up one, as the complainant belonged to a party of men who were involved in a case now pending, and in which the first accused was the complainant. He would be in a position to prove by witnesses that, on the night in question, the first accused was engaged in a funeral ceremony, and that the second accused was in his house and had not stirred out of it. For the purpose of enabling the accused to call their witnesses, the case was postponed.

THE GOLDEN GANG AGAIN.

BEFORE Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Merwanjee Alpaiwala, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the munim of Samalbhai Nathubhai, a banker and merchant, and obtained a warrant against Bhagwandas Ishwar and Mulji Purshotum, who were charged with forgery and cheating in respect of a hundi for Rs. 3,800.

It was stated in the information by Bhudrabhai, munim of Samalbhai, that his master carried on business at Bombay and Baroda. A few days ago the Baroda firm intimated to the Bombay firm by a letter that a person calling himself Mulji Purshotum had paid Rs. 638, for which the Baroda firm had given him a hundi. The hundi was presented for payment in Bombay by a person calling himself Bhugwandas Ishwardas, who had only two months ago opened a firm on Kalbadavie Road, near the complainant's firm. Another hundi was also drawn, presented, and paid in the same manner, but on the 14th instant a bogus hundi for Rs. 3,800 was presented, which no one at the time suspected was a forged one. It purported to have been drawn by complainant's firm at Baroda at the instance of Mulji Purshotum, and the Bombay firm of the complainant paid the amount. Letters written to the Bombay firm of Samalbhai by their Baroda firm were always received early in the morning, and were delivered about 8 a.m. by their agent, Cursetji Sorabji. That on the 14th instant the complainant's firm received a letter at 5 p.m., and from the envelope and contents the applicant found that the letter had been intercepted, and although the original letter did not contain any mention about the aforesaid hundi having been drawn by a Visnagar firm, some addition had been made to the said letter to the effect that the aforesaid hundi had been given. From information received from the Baroda firm it was found that the hundi was a forged one, and no such document had ever been drawn. Mulji Purshotum, though searched for, was not to be found at Baroda, nor was Bhagwandas Ishwardas to be found at his firm or shop in Bombay. He, therefore, charged them with forgery and prayed for a warrant.

Two similar informations were filed by the firms of Motichand Mayachand and Goculbhai Dowlutram against the accused, and warrants were issued in those cases also.

MR. TWINNING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

AS was arranged by Mr. Twinning, Mme. Barton-Booth and Mr. S. H. Morse gave their farewell appearance before the Bombay public, on Saturday afternoon, at the Tivoli Theatre. Mme. Barton-Booth, than whom a better reciter the Bombay public have not yet seen, appeared to the greatest advantage in her recital of the Merchant of Venice. She recited Shylock's dialogue so cleverly, and that of Portia so impressively, that she brought down the whole house. She also gave a recitation from Hamlet (the closet scene) with her usual effectiveness, but she was particularly vivacious in her personation of Lady Teazle while reciting a scene from Sheridan's School for Scandal. Mr. S. H. Morse, who possesses a peculiarly sweet voice, sang in a most refreshing manner, and it is interesting to mention that he has been a student under Mr. Twinning, who has proved him-self a good professor of music.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 13th May, 1896:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 9th May 1896	2,276,000
Balance to be remitted from 10th May 1896 to 31st March 1897	14,224000

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE DHULIA RIOTS.

THE TRIAL OF THE BHIL CORPS SEPOYS FOR MURDER.

RAO BAHADUR JOSHI, Huzur Deputy Collector and City Magistrate of Dhulia, continued his enquiry, on Friday, in regard to the seven sepoys of the Bhil Corps, charged with the murder of Mahomedans, at the Dhulia Riots. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution.

Gulam Mahomed Rozen, the last complainant, who was present in the mosque, when firing took place, deposed:—I remember the anniversary of our Prophet's death. It was Sunday. It is considered a big day amongst the Mahomedans. Many Mahomedans had gone to the Mulla Mosque. Many of them were accompanied by their children. I went there, according to our custom, to hear Mawlood Sheriff. My brother Abdul Rahiman and my nephew Abdul Kareem (since deceased) had preceded me to the mosque. When I went inside, the mosque, these two were there. I saw them there. They were sitting in the third row between the Mimber and those who were reading the Mawlood If we had known that we were going to be fired upon, we would not have taken ow children to the mosque. I went there between 4 and 5 p.m. I went inside the mosque. I was sitting and listening to the Mawlood Sheriffs which was being read. Ahmad Mullah and Shaikh Pal were reading the Mawlood. There were also reciting Ismail, Bakir, Mahabool, with two more whose names I do not remember. At that time about 30 or 40 men and children were sitting and listening to the Mawlood inside the mosque. About 20 or 25 persons were in the compound then, out of which about 10 or 12 had grouped near the east-door of the mosque. Those who were sitting in the compound were listening to the Mawlood. The Mawlood was not being disturbed by any noise or shouting either in the mosque or in the compound. Makhan was talking to the Collector. I heard a little of their conversation. Makhan said this is our big day, we are here to hear the Mawlood. It would be a great favour if the music was stopped. When Makhan was talking to the Collector, the music was not there. There was nothing unusual going on near the door. At that time the Collector seized Makhan, and then I do not know what became of him or what was done to him. The Collector was in the compound near the east-door when he seized Makhan and dragged him out. The next thing I saw was the persons who were either standing or sitting in the compound began to fly in all directions. This incident attracted my attention to the door and towards the wall. I got a clear view of the Bhil Corps sepoys at the door and of the sepoys at the broken wall. Immediately before that, the sepoys had opened a fire on the Mahomedans in the mosque. The Mawlood was still in progress. I stood up and hid myself behind a pillar in the mosque. The shots were fast pouring in from all directions, that is from near the broken wall and from the side of the east-door of the compound. When the firing commenced, the Collector was standing outside quite to the door. Before I could fully realise the situation, I saw Jan Mahomed falling down by the efforts of a shot in the compound. When I looked at the door, I saw two Bhil Corps sepoys had come inside the east-door of the mosque compound. The Collector had also stepped in and was standing behind one of them. I believe I can identify the sepoys if I see them. The names of those two are Baboo Pandia and Gazadar. The two sepoys inside were firing, the others standing in a semi-circle outside the door were firing and also those who were outside the broken wall were also firing. For the present, I know the names of the following sepoys only, Ganoo, Kishen, Katria, Chapbia, Nanaji, Hari. Those two sepoys who were inside the mosque compound could have fired, and did fire all over mosque. Those sepoys who were outside the mosque were firing in the direction of the Mimber and that portion of the mosque. The shots of the sepoys near the broken wall were travelling in the direction of the Musafarkhana and that portion of the mosque. It is the same side where I was standing. During the firing, my attention was drawn by my brother's crying. I turned round and saw he was struck with a shot in the mouth and was bleeding and lost four teeth. He is of 12 years of age. At the same time, I saw that Abdulla Neemur was pierced with shots. The whole of his side was wounded and was bleeding. He was lying on the ground with the injured part exposed. I saw also Mahomed Husan wd. Khadim. He was shot in the leg. He was lying on the ground. There was another Mahomedan, whose name I do not recollect, who tumbled on me and took hold of my shoulders for support. He must have been struck in the chest as he was bleeding profusely in that part of the body. We were in torture. I could not have runaway from the mosque because the Bhil Corps sepoys were all round. They had their bayonets on. I looked at the wall immediately over the head of my younger brother and saw there were about 20 or 21 shot holes there. In the similar way the pillars had scores of holes. I cannot say anything of the Musafarkhana because it was repaired with due expedition by the Municipality. The firing continued for 5 or 6 minutes. When it was over I went in search of my brother Abdool Rahiman and my nephew Abdool Karim. The mosque was full of injured and wounded men. Some of them had fallen over one another. After a mighty search, I found my nephew Abdul Kareem who was crying and shouting with pain. He was restless with intense pain. One shot had penetrated the middle of his stomach and another immediately under the right arm in the upper corner of the ribs. He was bleeding profusely. That sight made me mad and I went in search of my brother Abdul Rahiman. I searched in the compound amongst the piles of the wounded. There I learnt that my brother was struck down near the door while running into Musafarkhana. About 25 wounded were lying in the compound. I found my brother amongst 4 or 5 other wounded in front of the door leading into the Musafarkhana. He was wounded in the lower part of his stomach. His left-hand side was also pierced with bullets. Of the eleven dead persons, Abdul Karim wd. Elahibax is my nephew. So far as my nephew is concerned, I guess that he was shot either by Baboo Pandia or Gazader. I cannot say definitely what sepoy shot a particular man. I do not know with what motive the sepoys fired at the Mahomedans in the mosque; but certainly, there was no occasion for firing. I cannot say why the Collector and other police officials and men had come there. I cannot say, why the Superintendent of Police did not come. I here the chief constable had been to his bungalow to inform him, I think these officials might have come there to maintain order while the Ganpati procession was passing. So far as I am aware there was no dispute between the Collector and the Mahomedans in the mosque excepting the conversation between Makhan and the Collector.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned.

THE GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

THE Honorary Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, Thana, wrote to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, on May 2nd, as follows:—I beg to draw your attention to the 2nd para. of your letter No. 8419, of the 8th July 1895, in which you acknowledge the importance of the morning trains arriving at their destination punctually, and to intimate that for more than two months past the up local train which starts from Thana at 9-30 invariably reaches Victoria Terminus behind time, which causes a great deal of inconvenience and trouble to the passengers travelling by it, almost all of whom are, as has been mentioned by me many a time before, office employees, who have to attend their offices punctually at 10-30 a.m., Madras time.

2. From 1st to 30th April 1896, the above train arrived behind time as follows:—

Date.	Late.	Date.	Late.	Date.	Late.
1st	5 m	11th	7 m	21st	10 m
2nd	13 m	12th	Sunday	22nd	12 m
3rd	10 m	13th	15 m	23rd	15 m
4th	10 m	14th	12 m	24th	5 m
5th	Sunday	15th	2 m	25th	7 m
6th	15 m	16th	8 m	26th	Sunday
7th	2 m	17th	5 m	27th	30 m
8th	12 m	18th	12 m	28th	5 m
9th	6 m	19th	Sunday	29th	10 m
10th	5 m	20th	15 m	30th	1 m

3. Amongst the causes which prevent the train from arriving at Bombay punctually are:—

(1) The detention at Bhandap for water.

(2) Allowing the up through trains, whenever they arrive at the Thana station at or a little before 9-30, to leave Thana before this fast train.

(3) Detention near the Victoria Terminus Cabins for want of "Line Clear," and with due deference to you, I beg to suggest the following means to remove these hindrances:—

(1) The train should be specially ordered to be worked by a bigger engine.

(2) This fast train should always be given a precedence to the through trains whenever any of the latter would arrive at Thana at 9-25 a.m., because the through trains run at a slower speed.

(3) Reserving a fixed platform at the Victoria Terminus station for this train at 10-10 punctually.

4. As the irregularity complained of above has put the passengers to a considerable inconvenience and trouble, I hope you will take an immediate action in the matter and adopt the above suggestions forthwith or devise any other means you may think best to ensure the punctual arrival of this train. Awaiting the favour of a reply,—I am, &c.,

NANABHAI BAPUJEE.

The receipt of the letter has been formally acknowledged by the Secretary to the Agent, who states that it is receiving the attention of the General Traffic Manager.

SNOW is still reported to be lying rather deeply on the Kashmir passes, but not in such quantity as to prevent the annual provisioning of the Gilgit garrision being carried out at the usual period. Supplies will shortly be sent up under arrangements made by Major Yielding.

BOMBAY *VERSUS* CALCUTTA.

MR. ADJOHN'S contribution to the literature of the crusade undertaken by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce against the East Indian Railway, is another instance of how even able men go astray in their facts. His letter to the Chamber, which was published in these columns a day or two back, looks imposing, but proves nothing. Mr. Apjohn, however, affords some new light on the controversy in the matter of sea-freight. Most people have all along understood that freight from Bombay to Europe was less than freight from Calcutta, but Mr. Apjohn states that it is the same. Unless the statement refers to some particular season when there may have been a dearth of shipping at Bombay and a plethora at Calcutta, the matter is one that our friends of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should surely be looking to. It is difficult to understand why freight from the Western port should be anything like as high as that from Bengal. Distance may not count for very much in sea-carriage, but it must count for something when the difference is so great as it is in the present instance; and besides the distance, there are against Calcutta the heavier dock dues, the pilotage charges and the risks of the troublesome passage of the Hooghly. It seems a more than hardy proceeding to sweep away the advantages of Bombay on the sea-voyage.

The statement that "any attempt to divert the trade (of Upper India) to Bombay would be monstrous and should be most strenuously resisted" breathes that "too much esprit de corps" which still lingers in the Presidency cities. The interests of the country at large, however, cannot be expected to share in these sentimental considerations: they call for the putting of its produce on the European market at the cheapest rates whether the route is by Calcutta or Bombay, or even in Madras. Mr. Apjohn, we are disposed to think, indulges in a complete fallacy when he goes on to say that the cost of carrying additional produce to the East Indian Railway is nothing beyond the bare locomotive and wagon expenses, which he puts at Rs. 0·53 per train mile. There is a sort of speciousness about an argument of this kind, but it would find itself emphatically contradicted by the experience of anyone versed in railway management. Some people appear to fancy that if a Railway has to run a train of, say, 12 carriages and a sudden influx of goods or passengers calls for the putting on of a thirteenth, the extra freight is pure again except for the wear and tear of the carriage and rails. By extending this argument we might arrive at the conclusion that all traffic over and above a certain fixed limit should be carried practically free. We cannot separate, however, he expense of the back part of the train from that of the front. The only way of getting at the real state of the case is to take the average actual cost of carrying goods, which appears to be about Rs. 1·30 per train mile (rather a difference from Mr. Apjohn's ·53). Extra train meliage must means additional expenditure on all the heads under which working expenses are divided. Of course, we do not mean to say that a large traffic cannot be worked at a relatively smaller cost than a small one. But a sudden access of traffic, as all railway managers know, instead of costing nothing is disproportionately expensive to deal with. Whenever the receipts in any one year are found to be exceptionally high, it will invariably be found that the working expenses are exceptionally high also. There is no getting over the fact that the East Indian Railway—one of the most cheaply worked lines in the world—spends about 30 per cent. of its receipts in working expenses, that is, that the cost of carriage is about three-tenths of the charge made for it. When therefore Mr. Apjohn bases his argument for a reduction of freights on the assumption of a cost of one-tenth, namely, a third of the actual figure, it is evident that the conclusions he arrives at can be of little practical value.

In connection with this point, it must be repeated that the Calcutta public generally do not appear even yet to realise what the East Indian Railway has done of late years in the way of the reduction of freight charges. The sum of that reduction in the past five years falls, we understand, not far short of 200 lakhs. That is to say, the Company would have received this amount of money more than it actually has received from the public had the former rates been maintained. Of course, this presumes that there would have been the same amount of traffic at the higher rates, and we know with tolerable certainty that there would not. The low rates have fostered business; and the best possible apology that can be made for the E. I. R. is that the Bombay merchants, alarmed at its success in drawing away trade to Calcutta, have been stimulating the railway managements on that side to lower their charges too by pointing to its example.—"Pioneer"

THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS ARMIES.

A CORRESPONDENT concealing his identity under the *nom-de-plume* of "Quetta Resident," but whose fine Roman hand will probably be recognised in Bombay, writes to the *Pioneer* ably defending the Bombay army from the attacks made upon it. He writes:—

I note that an article on the above subject in the "Pioneer" of the 29th April, the writer has been unable to resist a fling at the Madras and Bombay armies. The question is one of imperial interest and should be considered apart from the opinions of the Simla clique who disapprove of anything which does not come direct from the Punjab. Such being the case I would ask the writer of the article, whether it is not an absolute fact that there is a much larger proportion of sick among the local regiments in Baluchistan than among the Bombay regiments proper. Statistics can be made to show anything, and with regard to hospital admissions this is more than ever the case, as every regimental officer does not keep his sick report alike. I know that in Quetta last winter a diversity existed, and one regiment showed as sick every man who went to hospital and remained under observation for a day while another corps showed no man sick until he was regularly admitted. Another thing which should be borne in mind is the cause of men going to hospital. In all down-country regiments, there are a lot of weakly old men remaining on for their pension. These fill up the hospital at first on arrival in Quetta, but they soon depart to their native country, often without the pension, and when they have gone, I do not think it will be found that the number of sick in Bombay regiments serving in Baluchistan is greater than in Punjab regiments serving in the Punjab. Facts are stubborn things, and until anyone has himself visited Baluchistan and seen how the Bombay sepoy stands the climate, he is perhaps hardly fitted to judge. It is no uncommon thing for a regiment to have only eight or ten men in hospital for days together in mid-winter, and I hardly think such a state of things is conclusive proof that the Bombay sepoy cannot stand the Quetta climate while the "Local" corps has perhaps three or four times as many in the hospital. The only way to arrive at the truth of the case would be for a P. M. O., who is free from either Presidential prejudice or Simla Sarcasm, to go thoroughly into the subject in, say, January and report on the general state of health of the garrison of Quetta, British and Native, by Regiments. I think his report would be a surprise to many who hold the Headquarters' idea as to the Bombay Army. If Headquarters were not always located in the Punjab, we should hear of different ideas.

A HINDU HUSBAND AND HIS MAHOMEDAN WIFE.

MR. BOYCE, pleader, appeared before Mr. Hamilton on Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, and applied for a warrant against Yessoda, the wife of his client, Visram Rama. The application of the complainant, among other things, stated that his wife left him about eight months ago, and went to live with a Mahomedan, in a place where she subsequently embraced Mahomedanism. On Monday last, during the absence of the complainant from home, the accused, with her Mahomedan husband, came to his residence, and took away the complainant's son, who was playing outside the oart. In order that his son might be saved from embracing Islamism, the complainant prayed for an immediate process. His Worship entertained the application, and ordered the issue of a summons, which was made returnable this day.

THE following are recently proved wills:—The personal estate has been valued at £17,959 15s. 9d. of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, of St. Christopher's, Oxford, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department 1870-78, Chief Commissioner of British Burma 1878-82, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab 1882-87 and a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India 1887-88, who died on Feb. 18 last, aged sixty-four years, and of whose trust disposition and settlement dated Feb. 15, 1882, his widow Dame Beatrix Lyell Cox or Aitchison (daughter of Mr. James Cox, of Clement Park, Forfarshire, N.B.), is the executrix Mr. Richard Bloxam, £30,154; Mr. John Taylor Davies, £50,290: Mr. George Ellison, £52,092; Captain Henry Ernst, £25,192; Rt. Hon. Eliza Erskine, Dowager Countess of Mar and Kellie, £11,674; Sir Frederic Hughes, £26,102; Mr. William Peters, £61,213; Alderman Thomas Southam, £233,570; Mr. H. Villiers-Stuart £63,395.

A PETITION against the clause in the Travancore Criminal Code which proposes to make the unauthorised erection of a place of worship, or the conversion of any building into a place of worship, a criminal offence, has been signed by all the missionaries of the Church Missionary and the London Missionary Societies. It is expected that the ecclesiastics of the Syrian and Roman Catholic Churches will also petition against such proposed legislation.

THE WORK OF THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution has been issued upon the Annual Report on the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency for the revenue year 1894-95. The Resolution states:—

The total number of chests of opium weighed and passed at the scales for transmission to different parts of India was 30,832½ as compared with 35,976 in the previous year. The quantity despatched to the Bombay Presidency decreased by 5,106½ chests owing mainly to a decline in the demand from China. The consignments to other places do not show any marked variation except in the case of the Nizam's Territories and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, which took between them 473½ chests only against 553 chests in 1893-94. No Ajmere or Baroda opium was brought to the scales during the year under review, but the quantity exported from Dungarpur increased from 78 to 86 chests.

2. The number of chests actually imported into the Bombay Presidency was 31,502½, of which 31,368½ were subject to duty and 134 for Native States were free of duty. 31,083½ were lodged in the Government Central Warehouse; the remaining 419 were conveyed direct to their destinations, 312½ to Native States and 106½ to opium farmers in British districts. The removals from the Warehouse amounted to 30,570½ chests against 32,531 in the previous year and the balance in hand increased from 452½ to 979 chest. The difference between the actual balance and the book balance seems very large. It is presumed the term "chests" is used only as an experssion of weight and that no chests were actually missing.

3. Of the opium removed from the Central Warehouse 29,389 chests were exported to foreign countries against 31,304 in the previous year. The decline was almost entirely in the exports to China and was partly due to the rise in price consequent on the increase of Rs. 50 per chest in the pass-fee, which took effect from December 11th, 1894, and partly to the absence of two causes of a high demand in the previous year—the failure of the crop in China and the reduction in the sales in Bengal. The total quantity of opium (excluding stock in hand) placed on sale for home consumption during the year is shown in the following table:—

	British Districts. 1893-94 lbs.	British Districts. 1894-95. lbs.	Native States. 1893-94. lbs.	Native States. 1894-95. lbs.
Issued from Government Local Depot	22,873	22,621	24,753	22,335
Issued from Government Main Depot	...	...	1,021	1,157
Imported direct from Malva — Free	...	...	21,302	18,238
Imported direct from Malva — On payment	4,083	14,496	26,814	24,296
Purchased in market	102,429	91,126	23,751	27,902
	129,448	128,243	97,641	93,928

4. Sales at Government Depots were not so extensive as in the previous year, mainly owing to a smaller demand from Native States, which purchased 2,282 lbs. less than in 1893-94. The cost price of the opium purchased advanced considerably, the average rate per lb. being Rs. 10-1-1 against Rs. 9-6-9 in 1893-94. In consequence of the increase in cost the issue rate of opium was from August 1st, 1894, raised by one rupee, viz., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 in the Province of Sind, Aden, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat, and the depots at Rajkot, Palanpur, Sadra and Baroda Cantonment and from Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 10-8-0 elsewhere. The net profits of the depots amounted to Rs. 34,169.

5. The total quantity of opium that actually passed into consumption in British districts was 129,819 lbs. or 224 lbs. less than in the previous year. In the Deccan there was a total increase in consumption of 1,906 lbs., which was spread over every district in the division, but was most marked in Poona and Khandesh, where several large seizures of illicit opium appear to have checked smuggling; in the five Gujarat districts on the other hand there was a falling off of 2,803 lbs., chiefly in the Broach and Kaira Districts, which is attributed to a reduction in the demand occasioned by the rise in price of the drug, and to the additional facilities for illicit importation afforded by the opening of the Godhra-Rutlam line. In the Southern Division and in Sind there were no important fluctuations, except in the districts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, where there was an increase of 560 lbs. in the sales, due to greater vigilance on the part of the Preventive establishment.

6. There was an increase of 12 in the total number of shops in the Presidency, but it was marked only in Thar and Parkar, and there is attributed to territorial exchanges, but the explanation is not very clear. It is satisfactory to observe that the wishes of the local inhabitants were ascertained in all cases before new shops were opened.

7. The total quantity of opium supplied to Native States was 93,928 lbs. against 97,641 lbs. in 1893-94. There was an increase of 880 lbs. in the consumption of licit opium in Cutch, which may possibly be due to greater efforts on the part of the Darbar to repress smuggling, but in Kathiawar there was a large falling off of 1,095 lbs., for which smaller sales in Junagadh and Rajkat were mainly responsible. A copy of the Commissioner's remarks in paragraphs 42 and 44 should be forwarded to the Political Department with a request that measures may be taken to impress on these Darbars the desirability of renewing their efforts to prevent the smuggling of opium, and that the attention of the Navanagar authorities may also be directed to the continued diminution which has taken place since 1890-91 in the sales in that State. The inadequacy of the rewards granted by some of the Kathiawar States for the detection of cases of smuggling has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Political Agent, and he should again be asked to point out to the Darbars the expediency of encouraging zeal in this matter. As regards the remaining States, the only fluctuations of importance were an increase of 561 lbs. in the States under the Palanpur Superintendency, and a decline of 460 lbs. in Idar, the latter due, it is believed, to the same causes as the decline in the adjoining British district of Kaira. The area under poppy cultivation in Baroda decrease from 7,585 to 6,848 acres and the amount of opium manufactured from 83,893 to 57,735 lbs. The stock in hand at the end of the year amounted to 312,384 lbs. or slightly less than at the end of 1893-94, but as pointed out by the Commissioner, it is still much larger than is necessary, being sufficient for about six years' consumption.

8. Owing principally to a falling off of 119 in the number of cases detected in the Ahmedabad District, the total number of opium cases for the whole Presidency shows a decline of 85. The amount of opium seized, however, owing to an unusually lare number of important detections principally in the Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Poona Districts, was more than four times as great as in the previous year. Credit is due to the officers concerned in the ten cases mentioned by the Commissioner in paragraph 70 of his report for the detective skill and energy displayed by them. Great energy was also shown in the detection of cases of illicit sale in Bombay, which for reasons explained by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is very difficult.

9. The revenue derived from opium under the heads Opium, i.e., Export duty and Excise, is shown below:—

Opium (Export duty)	1,97,29,984 [illegible]	1893-94 1894-95
Excise	[illegible] 10,01,223	1893-94 1894-95

Receipts from export duty decreased by Rs. 19,06,886 mainly owing to smaller exports to China; under Excise there was a small increase of Rs. 28,080 due mainly to larger profits on sales of Government opium and establishment contributions from Government contractors.

10. The administration of the Department on the whole appears to have been satisfactory.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th May, compared with the Statement of 5th May, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	May 5. Rs.	A.	P.	May 12. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,36,58,657	0	0	2,15,64,544	14	4
Other Deposits, &c	5,03,13,341	5	3	4,79,11,286	7	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,70,561	12	1	8,33,952	0	8
Sundries	29,47,653	10	9	29,57,528	5	8
Rs.	10,41,40,213	12	1	10,01,17,311	11	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	56,88,770	0	0	68,94,660	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	39,71,416	8	0	40,23,406	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,62,53,432	7	11	1,55,90,928	2	11
Credits do do.	1,35,31,846	12	11	1,32,28,444	15	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,42,68,293	9	11	3,29,35,547	7	9
Balances with other Banks	4,30,663	11	3	5,61,337	9	5
Bullion	1,829	0	11	1,231	8	11
Dead Stock	13,20,747	6	7	13,18,804	9	5
Stamps	10,795	7	9	10,500	14	9
Sundries	14,29,281	15	8	14,43,728	0	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	87,23,572	5	2	1,18,19,403	12	5
Do. at Branches	1,85,09,564	6	0	1,22,89,315	1	6
Rs.	10,41,40,213	12	1	10,01,17,311	11	9

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to May 12, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	12,75,648	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,18,464	do.
Other Deposits	21,02,055	do.
Post Bills	4,63,391	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	12,57,880	Inc.
Loans	6,62,504	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,03,402	do.
Mercantile Bills	13,32,746	do.
Cash at Head Office	30,95,831	Inc.
Do. at Branches	62,20,248	Dec.

WE learn that the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, who was a candidate for the representation of the Girgaum ward in the Corporation, in the place of Dr. R. N. Khory, has withdrawn his candidature in favour of another candidate, Mr. Dikshit, a solicitor of the High Court.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

An advance of 7-16th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 112; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged at 121 3-8. Three and a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. lower at £63¼. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., say to 31 1-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 67 5-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Yellow metal was quoted at 4 13-16. The weekly shipment of Specie consisted of £10,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay.

To-day, Consols have receded again 1-8th per cent., to 112 3-8; and Indian Sterling Loan is lower to the same extent, at 121¼. Three and a-half per Cent. Rupee Securities are 1-16th higher at £63 5-16. The price of Bar Silver has receded 1-16d. to Thursday's quotations of 31 1-16d. per oz., the metal being unchanged in value in New York. Paris quotations again come unchanged. The Exchange Banks in London have put down their buying rate on 30 days' sight Indian Bank Paper, making it stand at 1s. 1 11-16d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is quoted 3d. lower, at 13s. 6d. per ton via the Canal.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market dull; and Brown Rapeseed at 31½s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same sihpment to the same ports, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet all round last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 1,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 3-8d. per lb. and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but Broach was quoted 1-32d. lower in all grades.

The total Sales of Cotton in Livorpool for the week ending yesterday were 10,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 58,000 bales; the amount forwarded to consumers having been 14,000 bales more, at 77,000 bales. The week's Imports were 20,000 bales greater, at 59,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 23,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,090,000 bales.

A decline of 1-8d. has taken place to-day in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4¼d. per lb., and Arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for May deliveries, and 3 63-64d. for September-October. The market closed quiet this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports are 20,000 bales. The Manchester market is quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8¼ cents per lb.; with August Futures two points lower, at 8·06 cents; December Futures being quoted at 7·11 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, compared with 7,000 bales last year, and also the year before.

To-day there has been no change in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 8¼ cents per lb., August Futures being also unaltered; but Futures for December are quoted three points higher, at 7·14 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales going against 3,800 bales in 1895 and 1,700 bales in 1894 on the corresponding day. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,710,000 bales compared with 6,670,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market prices have been steady at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 2,400 bales consisting of 700 Ujein, at Rs. 168-9; 600 Dhollera, at Rs. 175-85; 500 Barsee, at Rs. 192; 400 Broach, at Rs. 210-14; and 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 198 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 650 bales made up of 200 Rampore, at Rs. 178; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 167¼; and 100 each of Barsee, at R. 188; Pachora, at Rs. 161¼; and Miraj Ginned, at Rs. 193 per candy.

Wheat and Seeds have been taken to a fair extent by shippers in steady markets and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,141	bales.
Wheat	38,176	cwts.
Linseed	22,915	„
Rapeseed	9,714	„
Poppyseed	12,716	„
Groundnuts	1,011	„
Castorseed	5,541	„
Rice	7,542	„

Freights remain dull in tone at previous quotations; but no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

Exchange opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. a little of the latter having been placed early in the day, Resales then came out, being placed moderately forward at 1s. 1 27-32d. Bank Telegraphic offering meantime at 1s. 1 13-16d., without finding takers, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 13-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 1 27-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 1 29-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·46¼.	„

Government Paper opened weak at 110 3-8 for Cash, and 110 5-16 for the 1st June Account; but towards the close, rates hardened, and left off at 110¼ and 110 7-16 in the two positions, respectively.

Shares.—There has been more animation in this market to-day in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip and prices have in a number of cases advanced to our revised quotations. In other directions there has not been much doing, prics, generally being steady and unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yannanfu.

Cable communication with Manila interrupted.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May, 1896 on 115·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	36,000	40	39,540
Or per mile of Railway	31	312	..	343
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	61,015	3,79,355	1,107	4,41,477
Total for 18 weeks	64,515	4,15,355	1,147	4,81,017
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,916	30,752	144	33,812
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	267	1	293
Total to corresponding date do.	52,808	3,79,735	1,174	4,33,717

Increase for the week ....Rs. 5,728

Ditto to date ....„ 47,300

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 9th May, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total	Rs. 1,92,541	Rs. 5,99,823	Rs. 8,588	Rs. 8,00,952
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490¼ Miles.	...	...	...	8,39,038

Decrease ....Rs. 38,086

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BROUN—April 24, at Colstoun, Eltham, Kent, wife of William Luke Broun, R N R, Commander, P and O s s Chusan of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAIG—WHITTON—April 21, at St Cuthbert's, Philbeach-gardens, Surg-Lt-Col Percy de Haga Haig, I M S 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Eleanor Beatrice (Norah), eldest daughter of Brig-Surg G E Whitton, of 32, Kensington mansions, S W.

HARCOURT—KAY—April 21, at Bedford, Henry Merriott Harcourt, of the Civil Department, N W Provinces, India, to Marrianne Josephine Kay, of Villa Montalt, Bedford, only daughter of the late R J Kay, of Bartle.

DEATH.

PHILLIPS—At Bloemfontein, South Africa, Henry Parnham Phillips, late Locomotive Supt, Burma States Railway, aged 39.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HOBBS—May 12, at 5, Old Court House Street, the wife of H Hobbs, of a son.

DEATHS.

FENDALL—May 11, at Sialkot, of remittent fever, John Ernest Omanney, only child of Reginald H and Edith Maud Fendall, aged 18 months and 11 days.

ROBERTS—May 8, at Takaar, Upper Burma, Henry Thomas, eldest beloved and affectionate son of F Roberts, Civil Chief Master Armourer, aged 24 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1896.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor has now completed the tabulation of the Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the year ending March 31 last, and they are available to the public. As an example of the commendable celerity with which the Statistical Bureau deals with the huge mass of figures poured into it, this publication would be hard to beat. The Provincial accounts were not all received until May 4, and yet the whole of the statistics were issued on May 8, only four days later. We shall have to wait until the end of July for Mr. O'Conor's Review of Trade, but meanwhile a glance at some of the more striking figures contained in "the accounts" will not be without interest. The month of March witnessed considerable improvement in the Indian trade, and hence the totals work out better than might have been anticipated from an examination of the figures up to the end of February. Glancing first at the import side of the account we find that the decrease in receipts of cotton piece-goods to the value of seven crores was sufficient to convert the increased value under all other headings (excluding railway materials) into a total falling off for the year of eighty-three lakhs. From 422 million pounds of piece-goods received in the year 1893-94 to 408 millions of pounds in 1894-95 and 314 millions last year is a very heavy drop. But as was pointed out in these columns at various stages of the cotton duties controversy, these diminutions are principally due to the abnormal importations made when it became evident that the inclusion of cotton goods and yarns in the schedule of dutiable articles might soon be expected. The decline of the import trade which naturally followed the glutting of the market gave the Manchester case against the duties a very plausible air, and as everyone knows this led to the modification of the duties last January. The over-supply having by this time been nearly worked off, future returns will indicate whether or no the Swadeshi movement is doing any serious injury to the Manchester trade. The importation of cotton yarn exhibits a slight advance for the year. Amongst other heads of the account, the increase in the quantity of sugar received is very remarkable, and may be taken as an indication of the advance in the standard of living amongst the poorer classes. The heaviest increase recorded is in regard to metals, their value rising from a little over five crores to six crores and three-quarters. Nearly one-half of this increase is to be credited to iron,—a description of imports which has been steadily declining during the last few years owing to greater indigenous production. The small decline in railway plant and rolling-stock is not surprising seeing that in 1894-95 the imports under this head were larger than they had been for some years. The policy of rapid railway extension to which Lord Elgin has pledged the Government of India does not affect these figures, for Government stores are not included under this head. The receipts of mineral oils were increased by nearly forty per cent., their value being nearly three crores of rupees, and the importations of other oils nearly doubled. The total merchandise brought into the country was sixty-nine crores and thirty-three lakhs, being eighty-three lakhs below the figures of the previous year.

Turning to the other side of the account, we find that the heavy decline under exports of oil seeds of nearly four and a-half crores, together with smaller transactions in opium, jute and rice, have been more than met by the great expansion in raw cotton of nearly five and a-half crores in value and larger dispatches of wheat, cotton, yarn, indigo, cotton piece-goods and tea. The increase in raw cotton was almost as great in the case of European countries as of the Far East. In view of the enormous crop that is anticipated in America it is not likely that the exports to Europe will be so heavy this year, although, on the other hand, it may be pointed out that the development of cotton spinning on the Continent, notably in Italy, has led to an increased demand for the short stapled raw material grown in India. The increased demand in the Far East consequent on the extension of the spinning industry in Japan may, however, be regarded as of more permanent value to the Indian exporter than the heavy indents made last year west of Suez. We sent to Japan 855,000 cwt. as against 465,000 cwt. in the previous year, and 368,000 in 1893-94. This encouraging feature of the returns is greatly needed as a compensation for the loss of most of the trade hitherto transacted with Japan in cotton goods and yarns. Last year we only sent Japan 1,208,000 lbs. of cotton twist and yarn as compared with 2,613,000 with 2,613,000 lbs. in 1894-95 and 5,768,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Our merchants must therefore see to it that they do not lose the partial compensation they now derive for the loss of this trade, as suppliers of the largest share of Japanese indents for the raw material. The high rate of about seven rupees per word charged for telegrams over the Eastern Extension cables, is a great impediment in the way of our merchants maintaining and developing this hold upon the cotton trade with Japan. The subject is one of very great importance in these days of severe competition, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the telegraph companies will considerably reduce their rates, thereby increasing their own business and aiding the cause of Indian trade. Bombay of course had the lion's share in the exportation of cotton from India, and sent away more than two-thirds of the total quantity. In oil seeds there was a falling off of nearly four and a-half crores, owing to the very poor crops and small demand, and the exportation of jute was fifty-eight lakhs smaller than in the previous year. The decline in the opium trade of sixty lakhs can be attributed to bad crops and a diminishing demand in China, consequent upon the increased growth of the poppy within the dominions of the Celestial Emperor. The heavy progressive decline in exports of wheat that has followed the poor harvests since 1892, was arrested last year, and there was an increase of no less than one crore and thirty-four lakhs over the figures of value for 1894-95. But we are still a very long way below the average of the past fifteen years, and the value of the trade is less than one-third what it was in the very exceptional year 1891-92. The steady development in the exportation of Indian tea was well maintained. The total quantity sent away was 137,679,126lbs., being an advance of seven and a-half and eleven and a-half millions of lbs. on the respective figures for the two preceding years. The total we have named (which does not include the shipments from the Native States of Travancore and Cochin) is about forty per cent. larger than the amount exported from our nearest competitor, Ceylon, in the corresponding period. There were substantial increases in the shipments of living animals, metals and manufactures of metals, and indigo. This glance at the main features of the accounts for last year will show that they are on the whole favourable. When due allowance is made for the diminished importations, we find that the foreign trade of India was better than in the previous year to the extent of four crores and ninety-five lakhs of rupees.

The cipher-dispatches which set at rest any doubts as to the personages behind the scenes in the Jameson episode, even when translated, are sufficiently mystifying without a key, which however has been supplied. Names hitherto kept carefully in the background are frequently repeated and with somewhat bewildering effect. The first of the long series gives a suggestive collocation of names, but does not of itself throw much light on the origin of the raid: "Charter, Cape Town, Dec., to Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg. C. J. Rhodes says:—'Send documents here that British South Africa Company's attorneys may satisfy themselves, after which you can draw for amount at the same time last shareholders.'" Only a preternaturally suspicious person would infer anything illegal or conspiratorial in such a despatch. But it is soon evident to the superficial reader that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Chairman of the Chartered Company, Mr. Beits, one of his co-directors, and Dr. Harris, the Secretary, were in constant telegraphic conference, from December 7 to December 30, with Dr. Jameson at Pitsani and Colonel Rhodes and several others, about the flotation of a company before the end of the year. It would appear that the apportionment of the shares or of other interests in the company was not finally settled. Dr. Jameson was apparently eager to put things through, and get the company floated without any unnecessary delay. The second telegram, dated December 11, is from Colonel Rhodes, Jahannesburg, to Bobby White, Mafeking, inculcating patience:—"Inform Dr. Jameson do not send any more heroes before January. No more room for them." The next, dated Dec. 13, from Stevens, Cape Town, to Colonel Rhodes, shows Jameson still eager to get the shareholders together:—"Dr. Jameson wires most strongly to urge no postponement of shareholders meeting, and let J. H. Hammond inform weak partners any delay most injurious. Dr. Wolff will explain fully reasons at Directors' meeting." Presently there are indications of a hitch at Jahannesburg, and that the shareholders do not share Dr. Jameson's desire for prompt action. A telegram from Dr. Wolff at Jahannesburg to Bobby White at Pitsani asks him to instruct Major Gray to send 200,000 from surplus ammunition, and winds up with the singular phrase: "There is not likely to be postponed." Then we learn something of the origin of the famous letter asking Dr. Jameson to come and save English women and children from a direful fate. On the 21st December, Colonel Rhodes telegraphs to Charter, Cape Town: "Please inform C. J. Rhodes that Chairman will not leave unless special letter inviting him. Definite assurance has been given by all of us that on day of flotation you and he will leave. There must be no departure from this, as many subscribers have agreed to take shares on this assurance" What follows is singularly explicit, and deserves special prominence: "If letter necessary, it can still be sent, but it was agreed document left with J. A. Stevens was sufficient, and that you are responsible for Chairman's departure."

This is a clear statement by Colonel Rhodes to Mr. Cecil Rhodes himself that he (Cecil) was pledged to send Jameson on the understanding already arrived at. Dr. Harris, the Secretary of the Company, and Mr. Rhodes' righthand man in this correspondence, on the 21st December wired Jameson that Beit urged instant flotation of the Company, and that "Paul Kruger, President Z. A. R., is returning immediately to Pretoria." On the 23rd, he wired Colonel Harris that "Chairman starts immediately flotation takes place. No invite necessary." The same day he wired Jameson the day and hour for the departure and when to cut the telegraph wires;—Company will be floated next Saturday, 12, at night. They are very anxious you must not start before 9 o'clock, and secure telegraph office silence. We suspect Transvaal is getting aware slightly." "Cactus," that is to say Dr. Harris, otherwise Mr. Cecil Rhodes, wired to Colonel Rhodes on December 26th that five "diamonds"—probably shaped like Maxim guns—were sent him on the previous day from the De Beers Consolidated Mines. But in the previous twenty-four hours a divergence of policy between the "foreign" and the Johannesburg subscribers had arisen which was to eventuate in the ruin of whatever chance of success there might have been. The telegrams themselves do not disclose the nature of this divergence of view. The necessary key is, however, supplied by the editor of the *Saturday Review*, who was at Johannesburg on Christmas day when the split in the councils of the intending shareholders took place. Early on the 25th December a conference was held at Colonel Rhodes' house to hear and consider an important message from Cecil Rhodes. The messenger stated that he was charged by Mr. Rhodes to say that when Dr. Jameson's troops entered Johannesburg they would have to fight under the British flag, and that therefore the British flag, and not that of the Transvaal—as had been previously arranged—should be hoisted at Johannesburg. This message was received with indignation. Mr. Charles Leonard got up and stated that he would have nothing to do with such a plot; that he had secured the support of hundreds of Afrikanders by assuring them that what was wanted was reform and not revolution, and that he could not break faith with them. All who spoke took the same view, the rest remaining discreetly silent. It was decided to suspend the preparations for a rising, while Mr. Leonard proceeded to Cape Town to expostulate with Mr. Rhodes and get him to put the movement back on the basis of reform and not of revolution. He set out the same evening. Mr. S. W. Jameson telegraphed at once to his brother to postpone flotation.

Now we can understand the significance of the cipher telegram from Cactus, Dr. Harris, on 26th December to Colonel Rhodes:—'Dr. Jameson says he cannot give extension of refusal for flotation beyond December at Transvaal. "Boers opposition shareholders information had meeting on Limpopa at Pitsani," which being interpreted means that Dr. James had told his troopers they were to hold a meeting on the Limpopo—or in other words cross that river on the date fixed. Then followed telegram on telegram from the chiefs in Johannesburg to Jameson telling him that the flotation must be postponed. Dr. Harris, that is, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, also wired to Dr. Jameson setting forth the necessity for postponing action until the shareholders' meeting "postponed till January 6" should decide what should be done. Jameson appears to have telegraphed to "Charter" that the fact of 600 men being assembled at Pitsani would give rise to suspicions at Pretoria. The answer from "Harris is No, not to be blamed; we have a right to have them there you know.... If they are so foolish as to think you are threatening the Transvaal we cannot help that." That reply was sent by Mr. Rhodes to Dr. Jameson on the 27th. The next day Dr. Harris wired Dr. Jameson that he would see Captain M. Heany:—"Let us know by wire what he says. We cannot have fiasco." The same telegram stated that Charles Leonard and Hamilton of the *Star* said "movement not popular at Johannesburg." That is remarkable testimony as to the real state of opinion in Johannesburg. What was Captain Heany's message to Dr. Jameson? Mr. Rhodes, on the 31st December, told Sir Hercules Robinson in Cape Town that it was not necessary to issue a proclamation against Jameson, for Heany had been sent to tell Jameson not to start. Jameson saw Heany, and started the same evening. Whatever passed, Heany accompanied Jameson on the raid and was taken prisoner by his side at Krugersdorp. With the new light now thrown on the raid and the causes of the fiasco, there can be no longer any doubt that it was the intention of Mr. Rhodes, Chairman to "dish" the reformers at the last moment, by effecting a revolution and in the confusion annexing the Transvaal to the territories of the Chartered Company, of which he was the originator and the guiding spirit. With the gold of the Rand at his disposal, the Napoleon of South Africa might have realised the grand dream summed up in the words "From the Cape to Cairo!" The project was wrecked, like the hopes of the French Royalists, by a more or less academic dispute about a flag. It will be recollected that Dr. Jameson after his surrender was asked for by the Boer Commandant for his flag. He said that he had none. "None!" cried Commander Kronje. "Do you give me your word of honour that you have fought without a flag?" Dr. Jameson answered that such was the case. We now know the reason why.

Anglo-Indians who in the course of their travels have experienced the delays and inconvenience caused by quarantine regulations will be interested to learn that the minor measures now before the British Parliament include a Bill for the abolition of quarantine in England. Although quarantine regulations have been common in the south of Europe ever since the fourteenth century, they were not definitely established in England by Act of Parliament until 1710. With the exception of yellow fever, plague still remains the one disease against which the provisions of the Quarantine Act, now to be repealed, remains in operative activity. Plague is no longer a danger to be feared in England, but the case is different in regard to yellow fever. In the early years of this century it spread largely over Spain, causing a very considerable mortality, and much anxiety was felt lest it should gain a footing in England. Consequently, in 1825, the Quarantine Act was passed, according to which yellow fever or other highly infectious disorders were recognised as calling for quarantine along with plague. Yellow fever and plague being thus already provided for, they were specially excluded from the list of those diseases which were required to be reported by the Customs officers to the local sanitary authorities when these came into existence. Hence it has been that, while the sanitary administration of the country was dealing with every other kind of malady, the responsibility of taking precautions against these two diseases continued to devolve upon the Imperial Government. As that authority has neither quarantine establishments, nor isolated hospitals, it has been long felt that local sanitary authorities should be responsible for the check of yellow fever as well as of other diseases taken to English ports by ships, and this is the object the Bill has in view.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of the Maharanee of Vizianagram, which resulted at Bijapur from pneumonia. The Maharaja intended to visit Bombay a few days hence, but the visit will probably be postponed or abandoned now.

We regret to learn that cholera has made its appearance at Nowsaree. The authorities have been trying to remove impurities from wells containing drinking water by means of certain chemicals, which are thrown into the wells.

The ceremony of unveiling a portrait of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, C.I.E., will be performed on the premises of the Cowasjee Dinshaw Library and Reading Room (next to the Hongkong Bank) on Wednesday afternoon next.

Referring to the dispute between Bombay and Calcutta respecting railway freights. *Capital* remarks:—The Committee of the Bengal Chamber will, no doubt, thankfully acknowledge Mr. Apjohn's contribution to the discussion of a subject of which he has not had much opportunity of acquiring an expert knowledge. We fear, however, that neither the conclusions arrived at can be accepted as correct, nor can the suggestion as to rebate on produce destined for export be regarded as within the limits of practical politics. Mr. Apjohn, however, made a good point in drawing attention to the fallacy, he might have said absurdity, "of only considering distance and ignoring such matters as gradients and the cost of coal." From our point of view, the suggestion put forward by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is not of the up-to-date order, which we are accustomed to receive from the Western Presidency.

Colonel Toker, Superintendent of the Army Clothing, has taken over charge of the officiating Commandantship of the Calcutta Volunteers from Colonel Meade.

Arrangements for opening the new industrial school at Bankipur have been completed, and the work will commence next month. The school will be under the Principal of Patna College.

A meeting of the Indian Mining Association has been held at Calcutta to discuss the question of the arrangements necessary for the coal trade in connection with the port.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN MATABELELAND.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Colonel Sir Richard Martin has arrived at Buluwayo, where the inhabitants are returning to their ordinary avocations.

Napiers Column, which left Buluwayo to meet Rhodes' column, has defeated the Matabele severely.

THE SENTENCE ON RAND PRISONERS CONFIRMED.

The Transvaal Executive have confirmed the sentence of banishment passed upon the Rand prisoners.

Grey, one of the prisoners, has committed suicide.

THE ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR LOTHAIRE.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The British Government has formally appealed against the acquittal of Major Lothaire.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

THE COST OF SENDING TROOPS TO MOMBASSA.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, said India was not to be charged with the cost of sending the Indian troops to Mombassa, and that, therefore, a resolution to authorize their employment outside India was unnecessary.

THE COST OF THE SUAKIN EXPEDITION.

In reply to a further question, Lord George said that it was proposed to charge India with the ordinary pay and allowances of the Suakin Contingent, and he would, therefore, move a resolution according to precedent.

THE SALE OF COUNCIL DRAFTS.

In reply to a question as to whether the Government intended to appoint a Committee to enquire into the method of selling Council Drafts, Lord George said that there was no intention, at present, to appoint such a Committee, but he would give the matter his serious attention.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

MATCH WITH ESSEX.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Australian team has beaten Essex by seven wickets.

REGULATIONS FOR PILGRIM SHIPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The *Gazette* contains draft regulations under the Pilgrims Ships Act in compliance with the recommendations of the Paris Sanitary Convention. The rules provide for an increase of life-boats, and more stringent regulations for life-saving. The following Board of Trade rules are introduced :—Pilgrims may be carried on orlop deck, where space required for each is sixteen feet, and the space required on the first between deck is twelve feet. Increase of ventilation is provided for. A permanent hospital is required, and the medical inspection of female pilgrims is to be carried out by lady-doctors or under the supervision of a medical officer by women appointed by Government. The medical officer is to be licensed by Government.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following British and Native detachments will be relieved during 1896-97 :—

Annual Reliefs.—One company British Infantry, Bombay to Deolali ; one ditto, Deolali to Bombay ; three ditto, Hyderabad to Karachi, and vice versa ; two ditto, Satara to Ahmednuggur, and vice versa ; one ditto, Ahmednuggur to Kirki, and vice versa : two ditto, Bombay to Deesa, and vice versa ; and one ditto, Bombay to Ahmedabad, and vice versa.

Four companies Native Infantry, Raipur to Sambalpur, and vice versa ; one ditto Persian Gulf to Bombay, and vice versa ; a Wing ditto Neemuch to Naseerabad, and vice versa ; three companies ditto Indore to Mhow, and vice versa.

One squadron Native Cavalry, Neemuch to Nusseerabad, and vice versa ; one ditto Deesa to Rajkote, and vice versa.

Half-yearly Reliefs.—Two companies Native Infantry, Surat to Baroda ; two ditto Jacobabad to Hyderabad, and vice versa ; one ditto Ahmednagar to Malesgaon, and vice versa.

Quarterly-reliefs.—Half company Native Infantry, Assirgarh to Mhow, and vice versa ; one ditto Sadra to Ahmedabad, and vice versa ; one ditto, Thana to Bombay, and vice versa.

FATAL SHIKAR ACCIDENT.

RANGOON, MAY 17.

Mr. F. M. McArthur, Assistant Superintendent, Police, Yen, has died from the injuries received from a panther he had wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dilwara left here yesterday, evening.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dunera left here this morning.

PENANG, MAY 16.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

The Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from Bombay arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 3-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	31 1-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,000	"
" Imports of Cotton	59,000	"
" " " Surats	7,000	"
Stock of Cotton	1,090,000	"
" Surats	51,000	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	12	37 p.m.	0	25
Suez	17	12	20 p.m.	1	48

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 17th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	–	1
" Karachi	...	15	–	1
" Madras	...	11	–	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION—THE PRETORIA TRIAL.

THE unexpected and sensational turn that events have taken in the Transvaal during the past week has, as might be supposed, created a profound impression upon the public mind. The surprise with which the country heard that the Johannesburg prisoners had pleaded guilty was only equalled by the shock caused by the sentence of death passed upon the four leaders—Messrs. Lionel Phillips, Farrar, and Hammond, and Colonel Rhodes—and the humiliation everyone seems to feel by the disclosures contained in the incriminating correspondence that the Boer authorities have placed before the world. Some strong things have been said by people in England about President Kruger's treatment of the Uitlander grievances, but everyone to-day is lost in admiration of the extraordinarily able way the "old man," as he is familiarly called, has played his cards throughout, and we are reminded of the opinion Bismarck once expressed of Oom Paul's wounderful sagacity. Mr. Chamberlain was thought to have been very prompt when he sent his much-discussed telegram to Sir Hercules Robinson with reference to the sentence passed upon Colonel Rhodes and the other three leaders ; but President Kruger had apparently decided the question before the Colonial Secretary's message reached him. To the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* his Honour, using characteristically homely language, said he "scratched" the death sentence at once, his reason being that there was no vindictive personal feeling on his part or upon that of his Government towards the prisoners. The law had been vindicated. The news that he had adopted this course, though generally anticipated, came as a relief, but the President has not shown the same despatch in deciding what the alternative for hanging is to be in the case of the chiefs and what mitigation will be made, for there must be some in the punishment of the other accused persons. It was very clever of him to sandwich the evidence of Cecil Rhodes' complicity in the Johannesburg movement between the conclusion of the trial and his revision of the sentences.

When the Reform prisoners astonished everybody by cutting short the proceedings by admitting their guilt, Captain Younghusband, the *Times*' correspondent, informed us that there were "cogent reasons" that induced them to take this utterly unforeseen step. What those "cogent reasons" were nobody could divine. We have not had long to wait. The remarkable correspondence which fell into the hands of the Boer authorities after the abortive raid is the explanation. Those who were at first disposed to blame the legal representatives of the accused are now silent. Counsel, Captain Younghusband informs us this morning, strongly advised that in face of the "mass of incriminating evidence in the shape of letters, telegrams and codes in the despatch box of Major Robert White" it was the more dignified course to accept responsibility for the graver charge. On their agreeing to do this, the prosecution withdrew the first two counts against the others.

Colonel Rhodes and his colleagues did not injure themselves very much in the eyes of President Kruger by the frankness they exhibited in the long and able statement read on their behalf to the court. They admitted that when their constitutional agitation failed they realized that a demonstration of force was necessary to obtain redress, and that the famous letter cabled to the *Times* was written to Dr. Jameson at his request asking him to come to their aid in certain circumstances. They urged, however, that "in consequence of certain matters that came to their knowledge" they sent messages to forbid any movement on his part ; absolutely denied the allegation that they armed natives ; referred to their friendly negotiations with a Government Commission after the visit of Messrs. Marais and Malan on December 31 offering as they said the olive branch ; declared their belief that if they had not formed the Reform Committee the intense excitement caused by Dr. Jameson's entry would have brought about utter chaos in Johannesburg. "We submit," they said in conclusion, "that we kept faith in every detail in the arrangement with the Government, that we did all that was humanly possible to protect the State and Dr. Jameson from the consequences of his action ; that we have committed no breach of the law which was not known to the Government at the time ; and that 'the earnest consideration of your grievances' was promised." Captain Younghusband mentions that before leaving Pretoria Major White made an affidavit verifying the copy of the invitation to Dr. Jameson, and adds that "his reason for doing so is subject for speculation." If Dr. Jameson engages in another transaction which so far has ended so disastrously for himself and brought so much trouble on the mother country he would be wise to destroy his telegraphic code before he goes into action, or at all events before he decides to surrender. One of the messages captured and so adroitly made use of by the moral simpletons of the Transvaal was sent from Johannesburg on the 21st of December by Colonel Rhodes to "Charter, Capetown," and reads as follows :—Please inform C. J. Rhodes that it is stated that Chairman will not leave unless special letter inviting him. Definite assurance has been given by all of us that on day of flotation you and he will leave. There must be no departure from this as many subscribers have agreed to take shares on this assurance. If letter necessary it can still be sent, but it was agreed document left with J. A. Stevens was sufficient and that you are responsible for Chairman's departure. It is very important to put this right Reply to Lionel Phillips." There is much curiosity as to who is meant by the Chairman. It is suggested that it means Sir Hercules Robinson, the notion being that he and Mr. Rhodes should on an outbreak occurring in Johannesburg proceed there to arrange terms.

THE INCRIMINATING CORRESPONDENCE.

The *Times*, which has stuck to Mr. Rhodes through thick and thin, finds these revelations a little too much. "It is impossible," says the leading journal, "to ignore the gravity of the conclusions to which they point." The correspondence establishes beyond the possibility of further doubt the fact that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit, two directors of the British South Africa Chartered Company, as well as Mr. Rutherford Harris, the secretary of the company in South Africa, were privy to a movement which was taking place in Johannesburg, and that the leaders of the movement counted upon their help and contenancce to insure success. The telegrams are couched in terms of which the exact signification may be in some instances a matter of conjecture. There is, unfortunately, little room for doubt as to the nature of the assistance which was claimed and given. Not content with having approached Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson with a request for sympathy in a movement justified, in their opinion, by the circumstances, the Reform leaders of Johannesburg appear to have felt the need of substantial help and active direction from outside. Money, men, and arms seem to have been asked for and supplied. The presence of Mr. Beit was desired in Johannesburg apparently for the purpose of organizing the movement, and telegrams from Mr. Beit to Mr. Lionel Phillips urged at a later period that the movement—always spoken of as the flotation of a new company—should be proceeded with. That Dr. Jameson was to move by invitation from Pitsani as soon as the revolutionary movement had broken out in Johannesburg appears to have been no less clearly understood, and that Mr. Rhodes was not unaware of this understanding seems scarcely doubtful. Thus far the telegrams must be taken to prove that the revolution desired in Johannesburg was not only approved of, but assisted with the cognizance of Mr. Rhodes. The *Times* points out that Mr. Rhodes is not shown to have been cognizant of the actual crossing of the frontier by Dr. Jameson under the circumstances in which it eventually took place, and says that no one will very seriously blame the former for having regarded the movement of his fellow countrymen without disfavour. But in the position which he held of Premier of a neighbouring State and managing director of an Imperial enterprise, he had responsibilities of a wider kind which should have restrained him from mixing himself actively in their concerns. Success might possibly have excused, it could not have been held to justify the part he played." Anticipating correctly that the almost forgotten cry for depriving the company of its charter would be revived, the *Times* contends that the directors at home may have been ignorant of what was going on. They may have been, but if they were, I am afraid, most people will think that Mr. Labouchere was not so very far wrong when he styled them dummies.

The *Daily News*, which under Mr. Cook's editorship has bowed the knee to the Baal of South Africa, quotes an important statement made by Mr. Chamberlain just after the raid. "If it can be proved," said the right hon. gentleman, "that the British South Africa Company set Dr. Jameson in motion, or were privy to his marauding action, her Majesty's Government would at once have to face a demand that the charter should be revoked and the Corporation dissolved." The *Daily News* does not say that the telegrams do actually prove what Mr. Chamberlain thus specified, but maintains that they go very near to it. Discussing Mr. Rhodes' part in the affair, the same paper asks what is to be thought of the telegram from Dr. Harris, in which he seems to suggest that the massing of men at Pitsani was only a ruse? This point, however, can hardly be discussed further without trenching on the case of Dr. Jameson. One other remark made by the *Daily News* should be noticed. "Dr. Jameson at Pitsani was in communication with Cape Town. What reason is there why he should be made the scapegoat?" That at any rate is not the fault of Mr. Kruger, who no doubt wishes that he had been able to lay hands on the colossus himself. The *Standard* points out that the position of Mr. Rhodes as revealed in the telegrams is not easily to be reconciled with the assurances he gave Mr. Chamberlain. It will be remembered that the Colonial Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons, emphatically acquitted Mr. Rhodes and his colleagues—nay, even the Reform Committee—of all knowledge of Dr. Jameson's intention to invade the Transvaal. While the *Standard*, like the *Times* and the *Daily News*, is ready to acquit the London directors of any part in the plot, it refuses to believe for a moment that the managers of the Chartered Company in South Africa were not cognisant of all that was passing at Pitsani and Johannesburg. The *Daily Chronicle* observes that if the telegrams are genuine, the principal defendant in the case that has just come to a conclusion at Pretoria and that which is still pending in London is at liberty. The Parliamentary investigation promised by Mr. Chamberlain cannot, the *Chronicle* maintains, take place a moment too soon. People are asking whether the astute President has really played the last card of his wonderful hand. They are led to make this inquiry by the nature of the telegrams that are being sent to an influential French paper by a correspondent who evidently has the ear of Mr. Kruger or somebody high in authority at Pretoria. This correspondent asserts that the Transvaal Government are in possession of documents that compromise not only Mr. Rhodes but "other notable personages, and officers in charge of the English Army." It is also stated by the same correspondent that Lord Loch, Sir Hercules Robinson's predecessor, proposed in 1894 to the Reform Committee the invasion of the Transvaal. But that is rather more than we can believe. Indeed, as I am writing, I hear that Lord Loch in his place in the Lords has denied the story. The Duke of Rutland, who is not now in active political life, wrote to the papers a few days ago expressing a hope that President Kruger's refusal to come to England would be accepted in silence. His Grace's suggestion was quite unnecessary. The President's despatch declining Mr. Chamberlain's invitation has been quite thrown into the background by more exciting events ; but it will require consideration later.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MATABELE.

Amidst the excitement caused by the course of events at Pretoria the bravery exhibited by the Bulawayo force has not escaped attention ; indeed, the deeds of gallantry performed by Mr. Selous and others have afforded a very welcome relief to so much else that is disagreeable, and even to a certain extent discouraging. The telegraph will have given you the result of the engagement that took place near the Umgasi river on Wednesday week. Mr. Selous had charge of the Cape "boys," and in consequence of the enemy trying to cut them off had, what a message from Buluwayo calls, a warm time. As Mr. Selous was crossing the river at the head of his contingent, his horse was killed under him in mid-stream, and it was only by a miracle that he escaped with his life. It is pleasant to read such incidents as the following :—"Corporal Wise having been severely wounded and had his horse shot under him, Trooper Baxter gave up his own horse to his wounded comrade, who was thus able to escape, but Baxter himself was assegaied by the Matabele." Baxter was not alone in his heroism and self-sacrifice. Similarly noble conduct was performed by Mr. Selous, Lieutenant Windley, and Lieutenant Crewe. When they gave up their horses to wounded comrades, they were surrounded by their foes. The Commander, Captain Napier, did no more than his duty in ordering a parade of all the troops in the town in order that he might compliment those officers on their bravery. It must have been an oversight that Lord Salisbury did not, as the mouthpiece of the country, make some gracious reference to these meritorious acts in his speech to the Primrose League Grand Habitation. It is said that this fight induced the Government to despatch instructions through Sir Hercules Robinson to Buluwayo cautioning the officers in command of the force there not to hazard operations against the native rebels at too great a distance from the town, but to act on the defensive until the reinforcements which are being sent to their relief have arrived. The warning was perhaps a prudent one, but it does not on that account detract from the merit of those who are showing to the world that, although mistakes may be made, a deficiency of personal courage is not one of the faults that can be laid to the charge of British pioneers in South Africa. This morning a Parliamentary paper has been issued containing the instructions issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Colonel Sir R. E. R. Martin and Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington. In his letter to Sir R. Martin, dated last Saturday, Mr. Chamberlain explains that when that officer was selected as Commandant-General of the local forces in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the territories south of the Zambesi under the direct administration of the British South Africa Company, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and Deputy Commissioner for the last-mentioned territories, there was no reason to foresee the present complications. The altered circumstances made it necessary to confer the supreme command on Sir F. Carrington, a generel officer on full pay, and Mr. Chamberlain expresses his regret at the disappointment which this decision has caused Sir R. Mastin. It is explained that the instructions which follow are intended to apply to the period when the Matabele resistance is overborne and the country of the Chartered Company is again under its ordinary civil government. "The chief reason for the assumption by the Imperial Government of the control of the police is to secure that there will be no renewal of that untoward event which led to the recent change, and that no use will be made of the force which is unjust in itself or contrary to law and international obligations." Consistently with these objects Sir R. Martin and his officers will do everything in their power to maintain public security and promote the development of the country. "Before I selected you for your post," says Mr. Chamberlain, "I had ascertained that you had no shares or interests in any South African venture inside or outside of the company's territories. I desire that all officers and men serving under you should be in a position of equal disinterestedness. This is in accordance with what has been the general policy of Colonial Office in other parts of the world for many years. Every officer and trooper who hereafter joins the force will be required to make a declaration that he has no such shares or interests and to promise that he will not acquire any during his service." Present members of the force who hold Chartered Stock should "be encouraged to sell any interest they may possess when fair opportunities offer, and informed that they must not acquire any new interests."

Mr. Chamberlain points out to Sir F. Carrington that he will find on landing that the forces under his command consist of about 300 men of the 7th Hussars, such number of the Mounted Infantry now in South Africa as can be spared from their regiments, a column of about 720 Colonial Volunteers raised by Colonel Plumer, D.S.O., at Mafeking, and various police and volunteer forces, scouts, Native levies, &c., serving in Matabeleland itself or with Colonel Plumer. There are in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, besides some Cape Police (serving in connexion with cattle plague), a troop of white Mounted Police and another troop of Basuto Mounted Police. These two troops will also be under his orders, but, as at present advised, Mr. Chamberlain considers that they should not be used directly in connexion with the operations in Matabeleland, as some force ought to be retained in the Protectorate. Sir F. Carrington will find that, besides an additional battalion of the line, Her Majesty's Government are sending to the Cape a body of men trained as mounted infantry, who will number about 480 in all. These additional troops will be landed at Cape Town, and, forming, as they do, part of the regular garrison of the station, it is not expected that their services will be required at the front, but if he should find it necessary—which Mr. Chamberlain does not anticipate—he will be at liberty to apply for them to the High Commissioner. They will also be available in order to repair the waste of war amongst the regulars at the front. Sir F. Carrington is told that while his authority over everyone engaged on the British side is plenary, he must in the circumstances allow much latitude to men commanding temporary levies of settlers and that it is not a case where the routine of correspondence, or the strict rules of subordination between commanders of different degrees of rank working at a distance from one another, can be insisted on. But Mr. Chamberlain is careful to add that he does not intend to imply that any greater latitude is to be sanctioned in the matter of retaliation or looting in the case of volunteers and settlers than in that of regulars. Amongst other matters mentioned is the fact that the company will defray all expenses of the expedition, and Sir F. Carrington is enjoined to assign Sir R. Martin as important a command in the field as possible. With reference to the payment of the expedition Mr. Labouchere put an interesting question the other night. The senior member for Northampton asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could approximately state what was the amount of cash belonging to the Company, and whether, in view of expenses now being incurred by the Government in respect to the Matabele rising, he would consider the expediency of obtaining some securiy that this cash would remain available for their repayment. Mr. Chamberlain replied :—I believe the company have about half-a-million in cash, more or less. I do not propose to take the course suggested in the second branch of the question. The company are paying for the expenses of the war as they are incurred, and at present I have no reason to doubt their readiness to meet their liabilities.

CHARTERED COMPANY SHAREHOLDERS.

The list of shareholders in the Chartered Company recently laid upon the table of the House of Commons Library has been perused with great interest by M.P.'s. It is shown that up to July 6, 1895, two million shares were held by 14,781 persons. I give the names of some of the more prominent shareholders with the number of the shares held by them :—Mr. C. J. Rhodes comes first with 51,783 ; the Duke of Abercorn, Chairman of the Directors, has 5,419 ; Earl Grey 5,084 ; Mr. Beit 25,304 ; and the Duke of Fife 3,835. The Marquis of Lorne possesses the modest number of five. Other holders are Sir Francis Knollys, private Secretary to the Prince of Wales (94), Duchess of Devonshire (117), Sir F. Carrington (45), Mr. Leopold Rothschild (7,545), Sir James Kitson, M.P., one of Mr. Gladstone's Baronets (2,008), Earl of Coventry (220), Mr. Woolton Isaacson, M. P. (3,000), Lord Gifford (1115), Sir John Lubbock (25), Lord E. G. Cecil (50), Sir Samuel Montagu, M.P., another of the Liberal Barts. (200), Mr. Burdett-Coults, M.P. (242), Mr. Henry Rider Haggard (720), and Sir Somers Vine (100). Some surprise will perhaps be felt by your readers to learn that more than a quarter of a million of the shares are in the hands of Frenchmen. Germany or rather Germans have 38,370 ; and other foreigners 53,920. The Colonial holding is not strong, 81,279, more than half of which are owned by a single individual, Thomas Shiels.

THE ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

Notwithstanding the more or less guarded contradictions given from time to time in the House of Commons by Mr. Curzon, there are many people who incline to the belief that something in the nature of an understanding at least exists between China and Russia, and the number of those who adopt this view has been increased by a contribution that appeared in the *Globe* on Saturday. The writer, we are assured, is one whose entire trustworthiness and special means of information would be recognised at once could his name be mentioned. He himself professes to have received his information from a Chinese official occupying a position of high importance and in constant confidential communication with Pekin. "The Chinese Government, he informed me, making certain that Russia would, sooner or later, seize its northern territories, and hopelessly recognising its utter powerlessness to withstand such aggression, determined to make friends with the Czar by surrendering to him in perpetuity Mongolia, Manchuria, and Shingking, inclusive of the Liao Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur. The new Chinese frontier will begin at Shan-haikwan, and run along the Great Wall for a considerable distance, thus reducing the Empire to more manageable dimensions. In return for this enormous concession of territory, Russia covenants to afford protection to what remains of the Celestial Empire." If England interferes Russia is to "stir up war in other parts of the world to afford full employment for the British forces." As a protection against naval attack the seat of Government will be removed from Pekin further inland, probably to the principal town of the province of Shansi. China, it is said—and this seems somewhat inconsistent with the passage above quoted—was at first undecided which of the Powers should be invited to become her future protector. The question was finally decided by the friendly services rendered by the Northern Power in obtaining the retrocession of the Liao Tung Peninsula, and in raising money to meet the first instalment of the Japanese indemnity. The *Globe's* correspondent adds :—"There is no sort of doubt that, at the present moment, England is thoroughly detested by the Pekin officials, who would be delighted to take their revenge for what they consider British lukewarmness, by stirring up war between Russia and Japan. Sir Robert Hart, who used to be very popular, is now the object of bitter hatred, and should his post become vacant, it will not be filled by another Englishman. That there will be hostilities between Russia and Japan before very long is absolutely certain ; equally certain, too, that the Chinese Government will take advantage of the opportunity to rip up the recently executed treaty, and afford all the help she can to her powerful protector." On Monday Sir A. Rollit, who as Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce is naturally interested in our commercial relations with the Far East, questioned the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with reference to all these remarkable statements. "Her Majesty's Government," Mr. Curzon replied, "have been informed by the Russian Ambassador that the statement which has appeared in the public Press as to a secret treaty between China and Russia, by which the former is to cede a large portion of her territory to Russia, is devoid of the slightest foundation." Judging from the manner in which this announcement was received in the House some of her Majesty's faithful Commons consider M. de Staal's assurance as disposing of the matter; but the *Globe*, which has had some previous experience of secret treaties and official denials, is quite unconvinced, and notwithstanding Mr. Curzon's answer, declares that the particulars I have summarized are "based on solid foundation." Some of Lord Salisbury's friends, though they are sceptical as to the alleged treaty, are alarmed at the progress Russia is making in the Far East, and in private express their great disappointment that the British Foreign Secretary is apparently so supine with regard to our interests in that part of the globe.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. J. R. Holt, late B.C.S. ; Lt.-Col. G. T. Dick, Mad. Ret. ; Sir H. Parkes ; Dr. A. Anderson, C.B. ; Dr. S. Bowden, R. N. ; Mr. W. Lockhart ; Mr. A. Allardyce ; Col. M'Inroy ; Mr. C. W. Williams-Wynn ; Rev. H. D. Pearson ; H. von Treitschke ; M. Duval ; Lady Oswald ; Lady Mary Fielding ; Lady Macgregor ; and Lady West.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOR SUAKIN.

REVISED TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

ALMOST all the details in connection with the despatch of troops to Suakin have now been practically settled. The dates of the sailing of the vessels and the allotment of the vessels to the troops have been finally revised. The transports which sail on Wednesday next are the R. I. M. Warren Hastings ; the s. s. Bhundara ; and the s. s. Henzada. These three vessels will weigh anchor at one and the same time. The s. s. Nurani, the s. s. Chyebassa, and the s. s. Vadala leave the next day, *i.e.*, on Thursday, the 21st instant. The s. s. Goa leaves on Friday, the 22nd ; while the seventh and last transport sails on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

The following is the allotment of the Contingent, and dates of departure :—

R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings.—26th Bengal Infantry.—13 British officers, 17 native officers, 721 N. C. O. men, 88 followers, 13 officers' chargers, 8 ponies, and 80 mules.

S. S. Bhundara, Transport No. 1.—35th Bengal Infantry.—11 British officers, 13 native officers, 541 N. C. O. men, 6 C. O.'s, 88 followers, 13 officers' chargers, 8 ponies, and 80 mules.

S. S. Henzada, Transport No. 2.—35th Bengal Infantry.—2 British officers, 4 Native officers, 180 N. C. O. men, 2 C. O.'s, 31st and 32nd Native Field Hospitals, 8 British officers, 2 N. C. O. British, 40 N. C. O. men, 392 followers, 8 officers' chargers, 22 ponies, 16 mules, Half Veterinary Field Hospital, 1 British officer, 2 British N. C. officers, 14 followers, 4 horses, 1 pony, 4 mules. All the three above vessels sail on the 20th instant.

S. S. Nurani, Transport No. 3.—1st Bombay Lancers, 250 men, 259 horses, 8 camels.

S. S. Chyebassa, Transport No. 4, sails on the 21st instant.—Brigade Staff—14 officers, 1 man, 60 followers, 30 horses, 14 ponies, 1st Bombay Lancers, 319 followers, 220 ponies, and 36 mules.

S. S. Vadala, Transport No. 5, sails on the 21st instant.—1st Bombay Lancers, 250 men, 259 horses.

S. S. Goa, Transport No. 6, sails on the 22nd instant.—One Company of Sappers Miners, 4 British officers, 4 Native officers, 189 N. C. O. Men, 67 followers, 8 officers' chargers, 80 ponies and mules, and 2 British N. C. O.

S. S. Lawada, Transport No. 7, sails on the 23rd instant.—No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery—5 British officers, 4 Native officers, 465 N. C. O. men, 82 followers, 6 officers' chargers, 9 ponies and 210 mules.

The painting of the first five transport vessels has been completed, and the embellishment of the transports Lawada, and Vadala in a similar manner has been commenced. Most of the supplies are now ready, and are being stored in the respective vessels allotted for them. The work at the docks is carried on night and day. The whole of yesterday, Sunday, rest had to be abandoned, and the work was continued vigorously. A portion of the flour bags was supplied by Mr. Meherali Devraj Master, and packed under his supervision at the Master Flour Mill. On Saturday, Lieutenant Keane—upon whom, in conjunction with Captain Anderson, the brunt of the work has fallen—proceeded to Bandora and purchased 500 sheep for the troops to Suakin. The 1st Bombay Lancers leave Nusserabad on the 18th for Bombay. Four trains are to be provided by the B. B. and C. I Railway Company for their accomodation—the first three containing the horses, mules, baggage, and followers, and the last conveying the troops themselves. They will arrive at day-break on the 21st instant, and will at once be embarked in the Prince's Dock. It is expected that stores, &c., will be shipped in the Nurani, Chyebassa, and Vadala by Wednesday evening.

The No. 5. Bombay Mountain Battery will arrive from Dehra Dun at day-break on the 23rd instant, and will immediately embark on the Transport Lawada, and all the stores will have to be shipped on the transport by the 22nd instant.

Major Travers arrived yesterday, and is putting up in Watson's Annexe, at the Apollo Bunder. He is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Suakim Field Force, and he will no doubt be able to render great help in the embarkation of the troops, &c. Several other officers arrived during the course of Saturday and yesterday, including Major H. J. H. Bond, of the Commissariat and Transport Department, and Lieutenant J. C. Robertson, of the Indian Medical Service. It has been decided by Government that a Field Post Office should accompany the expeditionary force. Accordingly the Postal authorities in Bombay have made the necessary arrangements to send the officials as follows :—1 chief superintendent, 1 post master, 4 clerks, 3 peons, and two servants. They will be allotted accommodation in one of the transport vessels.

A VISIT TO THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

In order to see how the work was progressing, a representative of this paper paid a visit to the Prince's Dock yesterday. The work was in full swing. Mr. Nansi Khairaj and his brother, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, who had undertaken to supply different kinds of provisions, had fulfilled the contract within the short space of forty-eight hours. The provisions they contracted to supply were actually all delivered to the Commissariat Department at the Prince's Dock by yesterday, and are now being stored in the different transport ships. It will be interesting to know that the total cost of the provisions, such as rice, dal, ghee, gram, turmeric, tamarind, pepper, onions, parched-gram, etc., supplied by this well-known firm of Messrs. Nansi Kharaj Brothers, is about a lakh of rupees. The fire-wood supplied by Messrs. Abdullabhoy and Jumabhoy Lalji was being weighed and delivered at the Prince's Dock, and ghee and flour were also being weighed. The total supply of ghee comes to 48,450 lbs., which will be packed in 806 cases, each case containing nearly 60 lbs. It is supplied by Mr. Ruttonji Jamshedji Dubash. The Bombay Flour Mill has supplied 4,33,968 lbs. of flour in 4,462 bags of 80 lbs. each ; and 390 bags of 196 lbs. each, and a number of bags have already been shipped in R. I. M. Warren Hastings and the s.s. Bhundara. A large number of labourers were actively engaged the whole day and night in shipping the Commissariat stores. The total weight of firewood comes to ten lakhs of pounds, and it is supplied by two merchants.

The R. I. M. Warren Hastings is completely fitted up, and is almost full to the hatches with stores. The stores are being weighed, taken delivery of, and apportioned to different vessels under the able supervision of Lieutenant Nelson and Conductor Joyce, of the Commissariat Department. Mr. McCullock, Chief Builder of the Government Dockyard, was on inspection duty throughout the whole day, and gave instructions for proper fitting up and other arrangements in connection with the vessels.

The Transport No. 1 Bhundara is also nearly filled with stores required for the troops she will convey. Bags of flour and firewood were being stored in the ship yesterday. The Transport No. 2 Henzada is being fitted up for the accommodation of the horses, and the stalls may be completed by to-day. In the Transport No. 3 Nurani coal was being shipped and the erection of horse stalls was being pushed forward. The Transport No. 4 Chyebassa, which lies opposite the "G" shed, and the Transport No 5. Vadala, which lies alongside that vessel, are still being painted and fitted up with horse stalls and the officers' cabins. The cabin accommodation in the Vadala being considered insufficient, two new cabins are being erected in it on the deck for the accommodation of eight native officers.

The s. s. Nurani will take one hundred sheep and goats, and the s. s. Goa will take nearly the same number. The Chyebassa will carry 120 sheep and goats, and the Henzada will take about 135. The last Transport Lawada conveys 260 sheep and goats, and 275 bullocks. This boat will convey five British Officers, four Native Officers, 265 Rank and File ; 220 mules and ponies and 6 horses. She has now discharged all her cargo, and will enter the Dry Dock probably this evening.

The Transport Goa entered the dock on Saturday, and is being scraped and painted. In this vessel new blades are being put on the propeller, and the fitting up will be completed by to-day. We understand that this vessel is engaged at Rs. 12 per tonnage.

THE OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF THE FORCE.

Colonel Egerton's brigade is to be known officially as the "Suakin Force." The omission of the word "field" is a small matter, says an up-country contemporary, for if there is any fighting to be done with Osman Digna, Colonel Egerton and his Indian troops will be well to the front. Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi, officiates as Junior Deputy Secretary in the Military Department during Captain De Brath's absence with the Suakin force.

A hope is expressed by the "Pioneer" that the two infantry regiments under orders for Suakim will be given cordite ammunition. The ordnance Department could provide a certain quantity at once, and if the million and a-half rounds wanted are not immediately available the manufacture should be proceeded with. The Martini-Henry rifle, with which the troops are armed, makes spendid shooting with cordite. A smoke-enveloped square gives an attacking force of Dervishes a great advantage, as their movements when coming to close quarters cannot be observed. With cordite in use any sudden change of direction in a charge such as occurred at Abu Klea, where the British square was broken, could be instantly detected and guarded against.

THE WORK OF THE FORCE.

Discussing the question of the use to which the troops will be put on arrival, the same paper rightly remarks that it would be unsafe to conclude that the Indian force will be only required to garrison Suakin, merely because that is the official statement. We have to look at the facts, draw our own inferences, and then if the official statement accords with those inferences, so much the better. Now in this instance there are good reasons for supposing that the garrisoning at Suakin, and nothing more, may be really the end in view for the Indian troops, for the present at any rate. It is easy to understand that the Soudanese battalions may all be wanted for the river force, and that the Egyptian Government would not care to run the risk of leaving so important a place as Suakim and its outlying forts entirely to the protection of *fellaheen* regiments. On the other hand, once at Suakim the Indian force is likely to stay there through the summer at any rate, for the simple reason that there is nowhere for them to go. The only route from Suakin to the Nile leads to Berber. It is a distance of over 250 miles, and even if it were not impracticable at this time of year, which it is, it is obvious that a small force cannot be sent into the desert by itself to emerge at Berber, in the heart of the Mahdist country, until the main body operating by the river is within striking distance of that place. But the advanced guard of the river column is at present at Akasheh, and certainly appears to be in no hurry to move on. The plan appears to be to get the railway completed to that point before making any serious advance, and the word is "slow but sure," at any rate until Dongola is reached, which cannot be until well on in the autumn. The most therefore that lies before the Indian troops for the present is the chance of an occasional brush with the Dervish outposts round about Suakin. What may happen by October no one can venture to foretell.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

It has now been decided that in addition to the two field hospitals a General Hospital shall accompany the force, and consequently a great deal of extra work has been thrown upon the Commissariat Staff in Bombay. It is no light thing to have 200 beds added to the list of requirements, but under the direction of Captain Anderson aided by Lieutenant Keane, the requisition is being promptly carried into effect, and no delay in departures will be caused.

The final arrangements in regard to the Medical Staff for the contingent have been made public and show that the Staff will be as follows :—Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Calthrop. 1st Bombay Lancers, Surgeon-Major Maitland ; 26th Punjab Infantry, Surgeon-Lieutenant Granger ; 35th Sikhs, Surgeon-Captain Earle ; No. 31 Field Hospital, Surgeon-Major Bull, Surgeons-Captain Basu and T. Jackson, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Kilkelly, all from the Bombay Command ; No. 32 Field Hospital, Surgeon-Major Cretin, from the 1st Bengal Infantry ; Surgeon-Captain Morton and Surgeon-Lieutenant Stodart, from the Madras Command, and Surgeon-Lieutenant J. C. Robertson, from the Bengal Command.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

The district orders issued this morning by Brigadier-General A. G Creagh, Commanding Bombay District, contain the following notifications :—

No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery proceeding to Suakin on Field Service will embark on the Transport Lawada from the Prince's Dock at daybreak, on the 23rd instant, on arrival by rail from Dehra Dun. All stores being shipped on this transport should be completed by the evening of the 22nd instant.

The 1st Bombay Lancers proceeding on Field Service to Suakin will be embarked in the Prince's Dock on the 21st instant, on arrival, at daybreak, by rail from Nusserabad as follows :—Transport No. 3 Nurani.—4 British officers, 7 Native officers, 260 men and followers, 261 horses and 8 camels.

Transport No. 4, Chyebassa.—2 British officers, 2 Native officers, 320 men and followers, 256 ponies and mules.

Transport No. 5 Vadala 3 British officers, 7 Native officers, 260 men and followers, 260 horses.

Departments Shipping Stores, etc., on these Transports should complete their shipments by the evening of the 20th instant.

HOCKEY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

OUR Correspondent writes :—Last week a novelty in the way of out-door games for ladies was introduced in the shape of a ladies' hockey match ! The first proposal was to make it a contest between married and unmarried ladies, but the spinsters predominated—the married ladies, for the most part, not caring to run the risk of injury to limb or to face the certainty of becoming "such a fright" if they took part in so rough and vigorous and excitable a game as hockey. The ladies willing to play were finally divided into two sides with one or two young men thrown in, and the game took place on Wednesday evening on the Phayre Gymkhana ground. The game came as a revelation to many of the on-lookers, for few, if any, expected that the ladies would throw so much energy and enthusiasm into the contest. They played the full time, and kept the ball rolling as if they had been training for weeks. An amusing feature was the musical accompaniment to their strokes; the sharp sudden shrill vocal outbursts which explained to many the origin of the term "shrieking sisterhood !" It seemed impossible for most of the players in moments of great excitement to repress this war cry, but it in no way interfered with the play. During the first half of the game no goal was scored by either side. Shortly after half-time, however, a goal was made amidst great excitement. For some time the losing side were unwilling to admit that the goal was a fair one, but the referee's decision was, after some amusing discussion and protest, at last accepted. The winning side seemed to become over-confident, but their opponents pulling themselves together soon equalised matters by scoring an unmistakable goal. Play was continued for some time longer, but there was no further scoring, and the game ended in a draw—one goal each. The success of the experiment was undeniable, and if it is possible to squeeze another game in this week or next, there will be a return match.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of May 1, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 11 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Antia, Mr
Brereton, Mr and Mrs
Christmas, Miss
Carmichael, Mr
Duff, Mr Grant
Granton, Mr
Ghadiata, Mr
Gordon, Lt
Gibbs, Miss
Hawkesley, Lt
Johnstone, Miss
James, Mr
Long, Mr
Millias, Mr
Maudsley, Mr
Oakes, Mr
Russell, Mr G P
Stracker, Mr C K
Smith, Mr A
Trelawny, Mr and Mrs child and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Bomford, Dr G
Burn, Lt
Cole, Mr W
Dawson, Mr
Farmer, Maj
Hart, Gen
Martin, Col
Mackenzie, Mr
Tillard, Capt

FROM VENICE.

Bliss, Mrs H
Gould, Mrs
Ross, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.—Wilkinson, Capt
FROM ADEN.—Kustnajee, Mr

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

REFORM LEADERS CONDEMNED TO DEATH. SENTENCES COMMUTED.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE trial of the Johannesburg Reform Committee at Pretoria was resumed on May 24. The counts of the indictment were (1) Agreeing with and urging Dr. Jameson to make a hostile invasion into the Republic. (2) Giving Dr. Jameson information, helping him, and, by seditious speeches, inciting the people of the Rand to help him. (3) Distributing arms and ammunition, enrolling forces, and erecting earthworks and other fortifications. (4) Arrogating and causing to be exercised functions and powers belonging to the authorities, compelling the police to leave, forming their own corps, installing Trimble as head, and entrusting him with powers to give judgment in police cases, in consequence of all which foregoing acts the independence of the country was brought into danger and its safety disturbed and impaired.

Four of the prisoners—Messrs. Hammond, Sauer, Curtis, and Simpson—were absent. Messrs. Lionel Phillips, Percy Farrar, and Colonel Rhodes pleaded guilty to high treason on the first count, the other prisoners to the minor charge of "laesio maiestatis on the third and fourth counts. The State Attorney accepted these pleas and the court adjourned till Monday, April 27, when affidavits of the prisoner Curtis's illness were produced, and his trial was postponed to the next sessions. The three remaining prisoners were present: Mr. Hammond pleaded guilty to high treason, Mr. Simpson and Dr. Sauer to "laesio malestatis." Some formal evidence was given on behalf of the Government, and the counsel for the defence read a statement signed by Messrs. Hammond, Farrar, Phillips, and Colonel Rhodes, who it will be remembered signed the letter of invitatton to Dr. Jameson :—

"It declared that for years past the Uitlanders had had grievances and had agitated for their redress, but without success. The statement went on to review the events of the recent crisis. The Reform leaders, it said, had heard all sorts of rumours that the Boers might attack the town. They admitted having asked Dr. Jameson to come, but said they deplored the mistake which he made in coming when there was no urgent need for his presence. They maintained, however, that their action throughout the crisis, as was shown by the evidence brought forward at the preliminary examination, was not hostile to the Government of the Republic, officials having been protected and life and property generally preserved. They had laid down their arms on receiving the message to do so, and on receiving assurances given by the High Commissioner. As regards the Jameson invasion, the statement declared :—'In consequence of matters that had come to our knowledge we sent on Dec. 27 Major Heany by train via Kimberley, and Captain Holden across country to forbid any movement on Jameson's part.' The accused went on to say that they did all in their power to preserve order in the Rand, pending the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson."

The Judge, in summing up, on April 28, held that he had no alternative but to pass sentence in accordance with the prescription of the Roman-Dutch law, which was in force in the South African Republic. At the same time he ventured to express the hope that the Executive would show the same clemency as it had displayed with respect to Dr. Jameson and his men.

Amid profound silence the Judge then pronounced sentence of death—first on Mr. Lionel Phillips and then separately and individually upon Mr. George Farrar, Col. Rhodes, and Mr. Hammond. The four prisoners remained perfectly calm while the extreme sentence of the law was being passed upon them, and merely bowed to the Judge in acknowledgment. A few minutes later sentence was passed on the remaining fifty-nine defendants, each of whom was condemned to two years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £2,000, or, in default of payment, an additional year's imprisonment, and to three years' banishment after the expiration of the term of imprisonment—the enforcement of the sentence of banishment to be subject to the will of the Executive.

There was no commotion in Court, but the severity of the sentences caused great consternation among all sections of the community in Pretoria. The State Attorney has given an official contradiction to the report that an understanding was arrived at to the effect that he should not insist upon the severest penalty under the law if a general plea of guilty were put in. He says that no such understanding existed. All the accused were treated on the same footing. A petition to the President and the Executive was widely signed praying that the death sentence might be commuted to banishment and that the sentence of imprisonment on the fifty-nine might be reduced to a fine. Business was partly suspended in Johannesburg, and petitions were prepared and numerously signed for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

The news that the leaders in the Reform movement at Johannesburg had been sentenced to death created a profound sensation in London. Mr. Chamberlain's statement in Parliament was that the death penalty had been passed on five of the defendants. This, however, was due to a telegraphic error. It was known that the Dutch-Roman law allowed the death sentence; but there was a widespread belief that the Johannesburg prisoners were being tried under Transvaal Statute law, which only authorised the imposition of a fine, confiscation of property, and banishment.

AN IRISH COMMENT.

The "Freeman's Journal," commenting on the sentence pronounced on the leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, says :—"It is with a peculiar satisfaction at the grim irony of the situation that Irishmen now witness the authors of the Jubilee Coercion Act, and the organisers of the Tullamore and Clonmel outrages, on their knees with a petition of mercy based on the principle that political offences are not to be punished with vindictiveness or regarded as ordinary crimes."

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to a question from Mr. Victor Cavendish on April 28, as to the result of the trials at Pretoria, said he had received a private telegram, and he had no doubt of its accuracy, although it did not come from Sir Hercules Robinson. It was to the effect that the five leaders of the Reform Committee had been condemned to death. Upon that information Her Majesty's Government had telegraphed to Sir Hercules Robinson as follows :—"Communicate the following message to President Kruger :—'Her Majesty's Government have just learnt that sentence of death has been passed on the chief leaders of the Reform Committee. They can feel no doubt that your Honour will commute this sentence, and they have assured Parliament of their conviction that this is your Honour's intention.'" Mr. Galloway asked whether the law of the Boer Government did not provide for the confiscation of property and not death. Mr. Chamberlain was afraid he could not answer the question fully, but it had always been doubtful whether these gentlemen would be tried under the statute law of the Transvaal or under the Roman-Dutch law. Under the Roman-Dutch law they could be sentenced to death. In answer to further questions from Mr. Bryce and Mr. Brynmor Jones the right hon. gentleman said the five leaders of the insurrection were Colonel Rhodes, Mr. Phillips, Mr. George Farrar, Mr. Hammond, an American, and a fifth whose name had escaped his memory for the moment. With the exception of Mr. Hammond they were all British subjects.

THE DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

The following telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson was received, on April 29, by Mr. Chamberlain :—April 29—following telegram received from British Agent in South African Republic :—April 29.—Dr. Leyds just told me sentence of death has heen taken off the four prisoners. Not yet decided what punishment to substitute. Executive Council now engage with sentences on all prisoners.

FULL LIST OF THE PRISONERS.

Besides Col. Rhodes and his companions who were sentenced to death, the other prisoners were :—Sir Drummond Dunbar, Messrs. Max Langerman, Gem Richards, W. E. Hudson, W. St. John Carr, W. Van Hulsteyn, H. J. Rogers, Fritz Mosenthal, Dr. Davis, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Hans Sauer, Dr. Brodie, Dr. Deward, Dr. Hillier, Capt. Mein, Messrs. J. A. Roger, J. J. Lace, A. M. Niven, K. H. Simpson, Ch. Mullins, W. H. S. Bell, R. Bettington, J. W. Leonard E. P. Solomon, W. Hosken, C. Lawley, Sandilands, Langham, R. G. Fricker, F. Du Bois, H. C. Hall, Gilfillen, Abe Bailey, Becker, W. Goldar, H. J. King, H. B. Marshall, S. W. Jameson, F. Spence, Alf Brown, M. Williams, F. H. Hamilton, F. Grey, C. C. Anderson, W. B. Head, Garland, J. M. Buckland, A. L. Goldring, H. Strange, H. Bettelheim, S. B. Joel, J. P. Fitzpatrick, Hutcuinson, Meineer, and Donald.

The four leaders sentenced to death were all signatories of the now historic letter to Dr. Jameson. The fifth signatory, Mr. Charles Leonard, is in England. The "St. James's Gazette" says:—Col. Frank William Rhodes, D.S.O., is an elder brother of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes and son of the late Rev. F. W. Rhodes, vicar of Bishop Stortford. He was educated at Eton, and, like most of the seven sons of his family, took to a military career. Entering the 1st (Royal) Dragoons in 1873, he rose to the rank of Colonel in 1889, and in 1891 was nominated a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. Colonel Rhodes has seen a considerable amount both of civil and military service. He took part in the Eastern Soudan campaign of 1884 and was present at the battles of El Teb and Tamai, for which he received the Egyptian medal with clasp and the Khedive's star. In the latter part of the same year he was engaged in the Nile expedition under Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart, who described him as "the best aide-de-camp a general was ever fortunate enough to have." He was present at the actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat, in the latter engagement having his horse shot under him. During the year 1888 he was employed at Suakin, and was present at the action of Gamaizab. The Colonel was also Chief of the Staff to Sir Gerald Portal on his Uganda mission, during which, as we learn from Sir Gerald's book, he almost died from "black" water poisoning. From this expedition he returned to England in 1893, soon after going back to Matabeland and Mashonaland to take the place of Dr. Jameson during the administrator's visit to Europe. From thence he went to Johanesburg, to becom one of the managing directors of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa Company in succession to his brother, Capt. Ernest Rhodes, who returned to England. He recently completed his forty-fifth year, and is unmarried.

Mr. Lionel Phillips, the president of the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines, is partner of the firm of Eckstein and Co., the Rand house connected with Werner Beith and Co., of London.

Mr. George Farrar is the principal member of the firm of Howard Farrar and Co., the well-known manufacturees of mining machinry. He is a director of some thirty companies, and has been the leading member of the East Rand Proprietary Comany.

Mr. John Hays Hammond is an American citizen, hailing from California. He is widely known in South Africa for his mining knowledge and experience, and is the consulting engineer to the Consolidated Goldfields Company of South Africa.

The other prisoners include almost all the leading residents in Johanneburg.

The nature of the sentences created a general sensation throughout South Africa, and also in Europe the United States, and the Australian colonies. At Washington a petition was immediately prepared, and signed by all the Senators and Congressmen to whom it was presented, asking the liberation of Mr Hammond, who is an American citizen. At Johannesburg the Stock Exchange, the majority of the places of entertainment, and most of the stores were closed on Wednesday, and business was suspended. In Pretoria itself the severity of the sentences caused great consternation among all classes, and a petition was widely signed urging that the sentences of death should be commuted to banishment and those of imprisonment to a fine.

On Wednesday morning the British Agent in Pretoria telegraphed that Dr. Leyds had just informed him that the death sentence had been "taken off the four prisoners. It had not yet been decided what punishment to substitute, but the Executive Council was engaged in considering the sentences on all the prisoners.

DR. JAMESON AT BOW-STREET.

The hearing of the charges against Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, Col. White, Major Coventry, and other officers, was resumed at Bow-Street, on April 28, before Sir John Bridge. The Court was crowded with a fashionable gathering. At the outset the Attorney-General said the gentleman who was representing the Public Prosecutor in South Africa had found it impossible to leave Cape Town earlear than by the steamer leaving on May 20. He (the Attorney-General) had satisfied himself that the evidence was of such an important character that it ought to be put fully before the court prior to the commital. He would suggest that the court might be adjourned after to-day until Thursday and Friday, June 11 and 12, and Monday and Tuesday, June 15 and 16.—Sir E. Clarke, though expressing his obligation to Sir Richard Webseter for his statement, pointed out that this delay created a serious risk of the case not being disposed of before the Long Vacation. He suggested time might be saved if the Attorney-General put him in possession of the natue of the evidence the Crown Agent would bring with him; and, further, that the time had arrived when the Attorney-General might withdraw the charge against certain of the defendants.—The Attorney-General replied that the Central Criminal Court would meet on June 22, and that the Case could only be delayed over the Long Vacation by the defendants themselves on the responsibility of their advisers. He again assured the Court that there had been no avoidable delay in getting the South African evidence. It was a very serious charge; and he could now make no distinction as to the responsiblity of the various defendants. —Sir John Bridge agreed to keep free for the hearing of the case June 11, 12, 15, and 16.

Arthur Maynard Roland, 28, a partner in a firm of mechanical engineers in Johannesburg, and a member of the Johannesburg Cycle Corps, a scouting body of about forty in number, gave evidence to the effect that on Dec. 31, with another Johannesburg resident (Mr. Selliers), he set out on his bicycle to scout for Dr. Jameson's troopers, he having despatches from the Reform Committee for the commander. Witness and his companion concealed the despatches in their machines. On arriving near Krugersdorp they found a large number of armed Boers. Selliers went to see the field-cornet, and, in consequence of what he said they were entrusted with a despatch to take to the Boer commandant further on. Two miles out of Krugersdorp they came to the Queen Mine, where they noticed some more armed Boers. As they had passes they were allowed to proceed. On coming up to the Boers they delivered the despatches entrusted to them to the Boer commandant, but did not tell him that they had despatches for Dr. Jameson. They made an excuse to go on, and were permitted to do so, being at the same time warned to be careful of the English column that was coming on. Reaching Dr. Jameson's column, the witness delivered the three despatches to Dr. Jameson and a group of officers who were there. Witness had previously read the despatches. He thought one was signed by Col. Rhodes and another by Mr. G. Farrar. One referred to a probable ambuscade at the Queen Mine; another stated that no fighting had taken place in Johannesburg; and the other that they hoped to see them in the evening. Dr. Jameson and his officers asked as to the peace of the town. They expressed surprise that there had been no fighting at Johannesburg. Witness told them that at present they were quite peaceable, that arms had been given out all round, and that the shops were being barricaded. Witness asked Dr. Jameson whether he wanted assistance; and his (witess's) impresston was that Dr. Jameson either said or concurred in the suggestion that it would be well if 2,000 men came out from Johannesburg to meet them. One of the Officers gave witness a despatch to take back to Johannesburg. Witness told Dr. Jameson the Boers were massing at the Queen Mine. On the return journey, before witnes and his companion reached the hotel at Krugersdorp they were stopped by Boers, who accused them of communicating with the English column. This they denied, but they were ultimately taken to the officer in charge at the Queen Mine. There was a palaver as to what the Boers should do with their prisoners. The Boers told that they must consider themselves "under protection," and tapped their rifles and made themselves generally very unpleasant. The Boers decided not to shoot them, but to take them on to Krugersdorp. Witness and Selliers rode on their bicycles—walking the machines up the hills and letting them run down without pedalling. The Boers wanted them to ride the machines up the hills, and again indulged in talk about shooting them because they refused to do so. Finding he could not get rid of the despatch from Dr. Jameson in the saddle of the bicycle, he and Selliers determined to get rid of the machines. They therefore rode them down a hill into a brook and let the air out of the tyres. The cycles were thus dismantled and left in that condition. There was another consultation on the part of the Boer captors as to whether they should shoot the cyclists. About 2·30 in the afternoon (witness continued) they got among the Boers near Kurgersdorp and saw the Jameson column come up over the ridge. The Boers opened fire upon them almost at once. The column replied, and firing went on all the afternoon, the shells coming rather hotly into the Boer force. Witness and Selliers and the police guarding them got down a mine-shaft. In the evening they were marched into Krugersdorp. By that time firing was slackening and the Jameson column was moving off. They were marched to the prison and allowed to go out on parole. On Jan. 7 witness went to Johannesburg—without permission—and from there he rode on a bicycle to Pretoria whence he got down to Durban. He got permission to search for his bicycle, but had been unable to find it. Consequently he did not know what had become of the despatch from Dr. Jameson to the Reform Committee, which he had carried in the saddle. He had got rid of his bicycle with the despatch because he could not dispose of the despatch itself. He had been paid for his services, but had had, no previous arrangement as to payment.

Cross-examined by Sir E. Clarke, witness said he had had no association with the Reform Committee before he joined the Cyclist Corps; but he had attended a meeting of the National Union. He did not think the National Union a revolutionary body. It was not at all directed against the existence of the Transvaal Republic. His belief was that the Union proposed merely to obtain administrative reforms by peaceful means. When the mines armed in December a revolution was anticipated, and there were many rumours that the Boers were going to attack Johannesburg. There was much excitement among the population at the prospect of the attack. There was great alarm as to the safety of the women and children. There were many organised forces for the defence of the town. There was an Australian Society for defence, a Cumberland and Westmoreland, a Scotch, and an American; and the Mercantile Association had organised a police force. The Boers town police had been withdrawn on the last day of December. As for the despatches, he thought one of them said, "You are plucky fellows. We are sending out to meet you." Another said, "The country is open, except for a dismantled mine, where you must expect an ambuscade." What he saw when he passed the mine were the preparations for an ambuscade. The despatch he took for the Boers to Commandant Potgeiter said that Commandants Cronje, Malan, and Tchart would be with Potgeiter in the afternoon. He did not know the contents of the despatch he was to have taken back to Johannesburg.

Re-examined by Sir Richard Webster, the witness said one of the despatches, to the best of his recollection, expressed surprise by the Reform Committee at the fact that Dr. Jomson was coming through. The arms given out in Johannesburg were given out by the Reform Committee from the offices of the Goldfields Company—the Consolidated—at Johannesburg. This arming was going on from noon on Dec. 31.

Evidence having been given by Mr. J. W. Fuller, an inspector in the Cape Mounted Police, and Mr. A. H. Harbur, a livery-stable keeper at Mafeking, the case was adjourned till June 11.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Reuter's Agency has received from Mr. Montagu White, Consul-General in London for the South African Republic, communication of the following despatch :—

From State Secretary, Pretoria, to Consul-Genaral, London.

Pretoria, April 21, 1896.—In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of March 27 containing a cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated March 26, the Government notes that Mr. Chamberlain expresses regret that the President has yet given no definite reply to the invitation to visit England sent to him on Jan 28. To remove any misapprehension on this point that may possibly exist the Government would refer to its telegram of Feb. 8 and its subsequent letter of Feb. 25, in which it is—distinctly set forth that the President is prepared to proceed to England as soon as certain points have been agreed upon as bases of discussion, so that his Honour may be enabled to lay the matter in a more or less definite form before the Volksraad for its consideration and its sanction to proceed to England. The Secretary of State refers to private information communicated to him before the invitation was sent to the President. It is not known to the Government who supplied the private information, nor is the Government cognisant of the nature of this information, but, if such information was to the effect that the President contemplated an unconditional visit to England, this was incorrect. The position taken up by the President, as pointed out above, has always been consistent, and he has never departed from this position. On the contrary, he is still of the same mind, and hopes, in the event of a satisfactory basis of discussion being arrived at, that the Volksraad will see its way clear to grant the necessary consent. No satisfactory basis has as yet been arrived at. This is regretted, but the Government cannot see that any blame or reproach can be attributed to it in this respect.

It must further be observed—and the observation is made in the most friendly spirit possible—that the Government has from the very first clearly expressed its opinion that no interference in the internl affairs could be allowed. The Secretary of State has, in the telegraphic message under consideration, admitted the justice of this position. Mr. Chamberlain reiterates this, yet, while agreeing that no interference was either sought for or claimed, the intimation is conveyed, that Her Majesty's Government requests this Government to take certain internal measures, the remedying of admitted grievances is spoken of and the remark is made that if these are not remedied, the responsibility of the result would naturally rest wholly with the President. This Government cannot pass by without notice the expression "admitted grievance," and however well meant this observation may be, this Government must express regret that, having intimated to Her Majesty's Government its opinion and its desire to reconsiner the convention as a consequence of the inroad of Dr. Jameson and men of the Chartered Company, British subjects, the position should be taken up that the discussion of what is styled "admitted grievances" should, as it were, take place as a sine qua non, in the event of any discussion and reconsideration of the Convention being agreed upon, after the repeated assurance that Her Britannic Majesty's Government have no right, and do not claim any, to interfere with the internal affairs of the Republic. As observed in our letter of Feb. 25, the Government is at all times prepared to receive in a friendly spirit any private suggestions Her Majesty's Government may wish to make with regard to the interests of British subjects residing in this State, and to give such suggestions due consideration.

Although the Government has never assented to the existence of what are designated admitted grievances, and on that account denies that the right to create rebellious movements exists, it does not affect to be perfect or infallible, nor does it pretend that the Administration is incapable of improvement. It has repeatedly declared itself prepared to listen to any just complaints brought before it in a constitutional manner, and only as recently as Dec. 30 this disposition on the part of the Government was once more publicly stated in the proclamation of the President. The decision as to what measures are best calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Republic and the determining as to whether legitimate causes of discontent exist rest solely with the Executive and Legislature of the country.

With regard to another request that a definite reply should be given by the President that his Honour will recommend the Volksraad to sanction his proceeding to England in response to the invitation of Her Majesty's Government, this Government feels confident that the Secretary of State recognises and appreciates the difficulties of the position in which the President finds himself placed. This Government is, however, of the opinion that every step calculated to keep up or increase the irritation now existing in South Africa ought to be studiously avoided by the exercise of unusual forbearance, and in order that the difficulties which Her Majesty's Government and the Republic have to deal with may be lessened, if not entirely removed, it appears to be the wiser course not to press the question of the President's visit to England any further at present, but to leave it an open matter, more especially in view of the approaching session of the Volksraad, when the desirability of the presence of the President at the seat of Government is apparent at the time when important measures affecting the condition of the country and the contentment and prosperity of the people will have to be considered by the Legislature. It is the confident hope of this Government that by patience and tact observed on both sides a peaceful and satisfactory solution will be arrived at.

The Government notices that the Secretary of State speaks in a despatch of "measures which he proposed to take a remedy acknowledged grievances of the Uitlanders, and as a quid pro quo to give a complete guarantee in future to the Republic against any attack on its independence from within any part of the British dominions or territory of a foreign Power." The Government must observe on this point that the obligations and relations between the Republic and Great Britain, as recognised by international law, already exclude any danger of attack upon its independence from within any part of British dominions, which is therefore tantamount to an offer of something of which the Repulic is already in possession. With regard to an attack on the Republic by a foreign Power this Government has never desired or required any such guarantee. It is therefore unnecessary that article 4 of the London Convention should be retained with that view. Should Her Majesty's Government, after due consideration, not see its way clear to an immediate discussion of the Convention and the substitution for it of a treaty of amity and commerce containing the most favoured-nation clause unless certain alleged grievances relating to internal matters in the Republic should be also brought under discussion, this Government, deeply sensible of the necessity of allaying the excitee feeling in south Africa and promoting friendly relations of the white races, is prepared, under existing circunstances, not to press at present for the realisation of its desire to obtain reconsideration of the Convention, and would, as the aggrieved and injured party, content itself with a postponement of the question, and would rest satisfied for the present with the excerise of the right to pecuniary compensation on account of the violation of territory by reason of the Jameson inroad and the assurance on the part of Her Matesty's Government that no violation of territory shall be repeated out of Her Majesty's posessions.

It will still remain at the discretion of her Magesty's Government to render it possible for the President to propose with confidence to the Volksraad that leave shall be given to him to proceed to England upon the bases of discussion suggested by his Honour. The Government notes with satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government is solicitous about the interests of South Africa as a whole. The same interests are also treasured by the Government, and the President can justly appeal to the fact that he knows and represents a considerable section of publication in South Africa. Hence., the Government, in couclusion., again expresses the opinion that through friendly co-operation the confidence so rudely shaken, as well as peace and prosperity, will be restored.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Replying to questions from Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett and Mr. Buxton, Mr. Chamberlain on April 27 aid Her Majesty's Government received on Saturday by telegraph the substance of President Kruger's reply to their invitation. It was rather long, and its full effect could not be fairly appreciated without reference to the despatch 'in exten-o' and to the correspondence which preceded it. In the circumstances Her Majesty's Government had for the present reluctantly withdrawn their invitation to the President to come to England, and they had telegraphed to Sir H. Robinson their wish that as soon as Sir Graham Bower had returned, and if the then state of affairs in Matabeleland permitted, he should pay a short visit to this country to confer with Her Majesty's Government and to receive the instructions which would be necessary for his guidance in the further negotiations which might be decided upon. The whole of the correspondence was being prepared for publication, and he expected to be able to lay it upon the table in the course of the present week. He hoped it would be in the hands of members in ample time for a discussion on Friday week if there were a desire to debate the subject.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay on Saturday by the mail steamer Carthage, were Surgeon-Colonel and Mrs. H. W. B. Boyd, Surgeon-Major J. Dwyer, Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. W. C. Hughes Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Rev. and Mrs. Haig, Major Younghusband, Lieutenant F. F. Weedon, Captain W. E. E. Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wadia of Kathiawar, Surgeon-Major Damania, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Mirror* announces jubilantly that the "cowardly ruffians who have brought shame and disgrace on the Calcutta University have met with their deserts." In other words, three of the chuprassies concerned in the turning of the recalcitrant Master Bose out of the examination room appear to have been suspended for six months by the Syndicate. We are not told, says the *Indian Daily News*, whether Master Bose has yet had the flogging that would infallibly have been administered to him if the incident had occurred at an English public school.

SOME idea may be formed of the amount annually spent throughout the country in providing punka establishments for the European troops during the hot and rainy months, from the fact that a sum of Rs. 31,276 has been sanctioned for this purpose for the troops in Fort William, Dum-Dum, and Barrackpore alone.

THE Planters' Enquiry Committee is evidently entering very thoroughly into the Planting Question. Over one hundred questions have been drawn up, which have been divided in to four sets, viz. :—(1) Questions for Associations ; (2) Questions for Proprietors, Superintendents and Managers of Estates; (3) Questions for Collectors of Districts and Residents, and (4) Questions for the Officers of the Public Works Department and contractors. It is expected that written replies to the questions will be received by the end of this month, and that the oral evidence necessary will be taken by the 15th proximo at Ootacamund, after which date the Committee hopes to hold its sittings at Bangalore.

A COURT-OF-INQUIRY, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw, Royal Scots, Major Iremonger, 3rd Burma, and Major Rainey, 2nd Burma, assembled at Mandalay by order from Madras Head-quarters to investigate a matter which has been the talk of sporting circles in Burma for some time past. At the lotteries, for the last day's races in the recent Mandalay meeting, an army doctor asked an officer of a Burma battalion if a certain pony entered was his, or owned by a gentlman in Rangoon. The answer was that he was the owner, and the doctor thereupon accused him of untruthfulness.

SOME further particulars regarding the dacoity alleged to have been committed near Devalah have come to hand. About 50 Moplahs and Tiers, it is said, attacked the house of the Maruganathra Rajah of Nellialam on the night of the 2nd instant and looted it of property of the value of Rs. 8,867, of which Rs. 1,200 was in cash and the rest in jewels.

THE unsightly uniform hitherto worn by subordinate police officers and men in Bengal is soon likely to become a thing of the past. It was decided some time ago that as soon as the uniforms now in use were worn not, they were to be replaced by the smarter *khaki* as worn by the N.-W. P. police. The change is now taking place.

THE Meerut Water-Works were opened unofficially on the 6th May, when the water reached the town from the head works at Bhola. The foundation-stone of these works was laid on the 5th of August last by Mr. Cadell, at that time officiating as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, so that the works have been completed and opened to the public within the remarkably short period of nine months. The water is brought from Bhola to the city, a distance of nine miles, in a cast-iron pipe of fifteen inches diameter ; the total length of piping, of various sizes, from 15 inches diamter to 3 inches diameter in the rising main and distribution, being nineteen miles. The work includes three settling tanks, four filters, and one clear water reservoir. Messrs. Martin and Co., of Calcutta, were the contractors for the entire works, and deserve to be complimented on its highly successful execution.

LETTERS from missionaries in the interior of China would seem to indicate the evolution of a more friendly feeling on the part of the natives towards mission enterprise. The veteran Hankow missionary, the Rev. Griffith John, writes hopefully of the conversion of Chou Han, the author of the infamous Hunan pamphlets. Throughout the Province of Hunan, which has had the undesirable notoriety of being the most disaffected towards the missionaries, there are signs of awakening conscience. Liu, the District Magistrate of Ling Siang Hsein, in the Prefecture of Yochau, has issued a proclamation altogether favourable to the foreign Missionaries. In one of its numerous clauses this proclamation advises the people to learn the ways of the world, and to treat strangers in the spirit of good fellowship. In the Fokien Province even, in the country surrounding the scene of the terrible massacre of August last, there are encouraging signs of friendliness towards the missionaries. With regard to the outrage at Taichau, where Messrs. Ferguson and Walker just escaped being stoned to death, the *China Mail* remarks that Taichau has always had a bad record for its treatment of missionaries, and there is nothing in this incident to indicate that there is any great increase in the feeling of ill-will towards foreigners.

THE name of Dr. Charles Donald Maclean, M. A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., one of the most popular candidates for the vacant Principalship of the Guildhall School of Music, will be well remembered in India, especially in Madras, where he served with no little distinction in the Civil Service of at the Presidency, filling a variety of appointments in the Revenue and Judicial Departments of Government. Dr. Maclean's last appointment in India was a membership of the Board of Revenue of Fort St. George. He took a prominent part in the Madras Philharmouic Society and as Collector and District Judge of the Nilgiris was indefatigable in organising and directing amateur concerts. On the occasion of the visit to Madras of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Dr. Maclean directed the singing of the National Anthem in the open, by no less than 5,000 school children. His performances of the organ of St. George's Oothedral, and in the Church of St. Stephens, Utacamund, are things to be remembered. Dr. Maclean is a progressive musician in sympathy with new developments in musical art, and the sketch of his career as given in the *Whitehall Review*, is not the least whit exaggerated.

THIS week's communication from the District Magistrates, says the *Englishman*, show that all possible steps are being taken throughout Bengal to ensure that the water-supply does not run short. The general account is that no apprehension need be felt, but doubtless in a few out-of-the-way sub-divisions there is scarcity of water, or, at all events, difficulty in procuring it. Mr. Drake-Brockman, Magistrate of Birbhum, writes "Little or no help, I find, is to be obtained from zemindars." In response to the appeal of Mr. Benham Carter, however, Magistrate of Bankura, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore generously subscribed Rs. 1,000 for the excavation of a tank for the benefit of his tenants in state Shyumsundarpur. Mr. Bright reports that various works have been taken in hand by the executive and the local governing bodies, and adds : "Nothing else, so far as I can see, remains to be done by Government. The remedy is with the people themselves. If they will take the trouble and combine to excavate their tanks, or to sink wells for themselves, they can supply themselves with sufficient water-supply. If they are not energetic, or public-spirited enough to do this of themselves, we cannot help them. The area is too vast ; the number of villages too great, and the time too short." These remarks may be read in conjunction with the observations of Mr. Carstairs, who tells us that in one sub-division, the people could not be got to work at sinking wells, because they were all "busy with marriages."

THE deputation that went to Madras from Bangalore to investigate the working of the Electric Tramway is reported by the Bangalore "Daily Post' to have returned favourably impressed with all they saw. "The overhead system seems to have conveyed an erroneous impression on the minds of some. They fancy that the cars will run overhead. The idea ! Fancy cars running on wires as thin if not thinner than the thelephone wire ! The overhead system simply refers to the electric connection—if it may so be termed—being over head and not below ground."

THE *Courrier d'Haiphong* dwells upon the political dangers in Annam, a State under French protection. French influence there is still on an insecure foundation, owing to a large party among the Annamites being hostile to the new order of things. A so-called friendly king has been put on the throne at Hue, the capital, but the enemies of the French muster strong at court, and band themselves into secret societies. For a long time they kept up a rebellion which was only lately put down with difficulty. Defeat has not baulked their hopes which still contemplate eventual triumph. They have many friends in the palace, and wait for a war in Europe against France to give them the opportunity to strike a blow. At Hue, hoards of treasure lie in the Government vaults, to the amount of millions of dollars, and thousands of fighting men do duty as soldiers. The anti-French party reckon, in case of France waging war in Europe, upon using this money to buy weapons and ammunition with which to arm the soldiery and people in their favour, meanwhile the secret societies work with this end in view. On the 26th of last month, this faction met with a heavy blow. Upon the suppression of the rebellion, about fifty of the rebel chiefs were taken to Hue, where the secret society to which they belonged wielded considerable influence. These chiefs fancied that the society would save them from any other punishment than exile to a remote province. But twenty-two of them were, for all that, condemned to death. On the 26th, they were taken to a public place and beheaded there in the presence of a vast crowd. Six expert executioners, told off for the purpose, struck their heads off in squads of six. So well did the executioners do their work, that only in one case did the head fail to fall at the firts blow.

MOST of us have been made aware says our Allhabad contenporary, from the excessive prevalence of festal noises in the roads and bazaars by day and night during the last few weeks that the season of native weddings has been in full swing. In point of fact, there has been an extraordinary run on the matrimonial market, the reason apparently being that for the next twelve months, starting from June, the good Hindu will be prohibited either from marrying or from building a house. In some way which we do not profess to fathom this prohibition is connected with the belief that during the coming year the waters of the Ganges and Godavery will meet, presumably, in ocean ; in consequence of which there is expected to be a great rush of pilgrim traffic to Puri, as a sort of half-way spot. Ideas like these do not seem to come much in contact with the facts of life; but their results are felt in a highly practical way. The vogue given to Puri will probably show itself in a large falling off in the proceeds of the pilgrim tax at Benares, which is threatened with comparative neglect for the time, and the prohibition on house building may come to be reflected in the receipts of the Forest Department.

THE Government of India, reviewing the work of the Civil Veterinary Department, say :—"The statistics show an improvement in the working of almost every branch of the Department. There is an increasing tendency, says the *C. and M. Gazette*, to substitutde the trotter and hackney strain by Arab stallions. Considerable progress has been made in mule-breeding, while provincial horse-breeding has shown a marked progress. Little practical work, however, has been accomplished in the matter of cattle disease investigation, or prevention, save in Burma. Proposals are, however, now being considered for the organisation of a Subordinate Civil Veterinary Establishment, and until this has been settled little progress can be expected. The Government endorse the tribute paid by the Inspector-General to the officers of the Department for the excellent work done by them, and also wish to acknowledge Veterinary Colonel Queripel's careful administrations, and the zeal and energy shown by him in the inportant work entrusted to his charge."

THE Annual Indian cavalry dinner is to be held in the United Service Club on Tuesday, June 2nd. The London dinner will take place the same day.

THE Amir is reported to have ordered a combined advance into North-Western Kafiristan of the columns which hold the southern and eastern parts of the country, to complete the occupation of the country. Should this be carried out within the next two months no serious fighting is anticipated, as the principal valleys are already occupied.

THE Simla A.-D.-C. are in the habit of selling the boxes for the theatrical season by auction. This year, it is said, the competition among members of the Club was much keener than usual and very high prices were paid. The total sum realised was Rs. 6,890 exclusive of sums to be paid for the boxes reserved for the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, which came to Rs. 2,700. The grand total therefore amounts to over Rs. 9,500.

THE foreign trade of Calcutta continues to expand, says the Allhabad paper, in spite of burdens imposed in no other port in the British Empire. The total import of merchandise in April exceeded two and a quarter crores, a growth of sixty one lakhs as compared with the same month of 1895. Cotton twist, which now comes duty free, accounts for Rs. 4,30,000 of the increase and piece-goods for no less than Rs. 48,00,000. The bulk of the trade is still in the hands of Manchester. Those who opposed on financial grounds the concession lately made to that producing area, should take note that, owing to extended imports, the total duty on cotton goods, paid at the Calcutta Customs House in April, was nearly 10 per cent. more than the amount levied in the corresponding month of 1895, when the 5 per cent on all classes was in force. The duty on kerosine oil, on the other hand, was less than half that paid a year ago. The heavy decline on clearance may possibly be due to the crusade against the uncanny fluid which is being preached by Brahmins in some districts, instigated no doubt by the wily expressers of vegetable oil. It is not a little strange by the way, that a substance which is a potent destroyer of low forms of life should be denounced in the cause of influenza, known to be due to the operation of a microbe.

LORD ROBERTS has lately been throwing the whole weight of his immense influence on the side of the Army Temperance Association, and so far as the objects of that Association are concerned, nobody will dispute that our late Commander-in-Chief has reason. The curse of the old soldier, the difficulty in the way of his getting employment in any position of trust, is still, though less than formerly, the old evil, drink. Despite the efforts of temperance societies, a very large portion of the British army still goes to bed drunk : not riotously drunk, but quietly and benevolently drunk and fuddled. Now, provided he is not for duty, does not throw his boots at his sergeant's head, and can come up to time in the morning assisted perhaps by a dram, easily obtained, whence it is not necessary for us to indicate, there is nothing to prevent the British soldier, the enlightened rank and file of to-day, being drunk five days out of every seven during his army service, and retiring to civil life with several good conduct stripes and a good character. Now, it is easily understood that there are not many positions in civil life, other than that of a mere labourer where this sort of thing can be endured. A first, certainly a second drunk, will deprive a man of any situation carrying the least responsibility. Temperance societies and regimental institutions have done incalculable good, but more, far more, still remains, and we are convinced that if the British army could only go to bed more sober than it does now, we should hear very few complaints against the soldier, or of the difficulties of the Reservist of finding suitable employment. On the other hand, though the Army Temperance Association has its branches in every corps, and is a very powerful, far-ranging Society, it does not always get the right way about its business, and has not always the sympathies of the officers in a regiment. This is almost entirely due to the tactlessness of some of the temperance men. Many a soldier seems to think that, because he belongs to the Association, he is a privileged person, entitled to regard lightly the bonds of discipline, and to give himself airs over his comrade of the canteen. The one makes him unacceptable to his officers, the other to his comrades. The leaders of the A. T. A. might well turn their attention to instilling into the minds of its members, the fact that if they were the smartest and best men in the regiment, they would receive far more encouragement than now, while a little less 'side' would increase their popularity in the ranks.

RUSSIA S TERRITORIAL DESIGNS IN CHINA.

THE ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

THE following account of present and future relations between Russia and China has reached the "Globe" from a quarter whose entire trustworthiness and special means of information would (says our contemporary) be recognised at once were it at liberty to name the writer :—

On the termination of the late disastrous war with Japan the Chinese Government had to consider the best way of patching up the riven Empire, or, failing that, the securing of some powerful outside friend who would, for a consideration, act as protection. This momentous question had been under consideration for some little time when I received a visit from a Chinese official who occupied at that time a position of high importance, and whom I knew to be in constant confidential communication with Pekin. Although very reluctant at first to give me any important information, he became more frank as the conversation went on, and ultimately gave me rough outlines of the arrangement which, whether framed in a secret treaty or not, now exists between St. Petersburg and Pekin. The Chinese Government, he informed me, making certain that Russia would, sooner or later, seize its northern territories, and hopelessly recognising its utter powerlessness to withstand such aggression, determined to make friends with the Tsar by surrendering to him in perpetuity Mongolia, Manchuria, and Shinking, inclusive of the Liao Tung Peninsula and Port Arthur. The new Chinese frontier will begin at Shan-haikwan and run along the Great Wall for a considerable distance, thus reducing the Empire to more manageable dimensions. In return for this enormous concession of territory, Russia covenants to afford protection to what remains of the Celestial Empire. "But" I asked, when my imformant had proceeded so far, would not other European Powers, especially England, be certain to take action in defence of their interests? That has been provided for replied my friend ; in the event of England giving trouble, Russia would stir up war in other parts of the world, to afford full employment for the British forces. To guard against naval attack on the seat of government, the capital, it was explained to me, will be removed from Pekin further inland probably to the chief city of the Shansi province.

After referring to the geographical relations of Russia and China, my informant proceeded to point out that it was not until after long debate that the Emperor and his advisers made selection of Russia as the future protector of the Chinese Empire. That question was finally decided by the friendly services rendered by the Northern Powers in obtaining the retrocession of the Liao Tung Peninsula, and in raising money to meet the first instalment of the Japanese indemnity. Among the advisers of the Government, the governing query was, what nation has come forward to help us in our extremity? There was none that had done anything like so much as Russia. As for England, she had shown more friendship for Japan then for China. The ruling junta, had agreed, he said, that, as there was no chance of their unwieldy country ever becoming really strong and independent, the only thing to be done was to secure efficient protection at any price. It was not hidden from them that the effusive friendship pressed upon the tottering Empire by Russia had ulterior purposes by no means of a friendly character. They made their account with that fact ; Russia, my friend pointed out, had, at all events, given real help when England only gave counsel, and if it had to be paid for, that was an unavoidable evil.

There is no sort of doubt that, at the present moment, England is thoroughly detested by the Pekin officials, who would be delighted to take their revenge for what they consider British lukewarmness, by stirring up war between Russia and Japan. Sir Robert Hart, who used to be very popular, is now the object of bitter hatred, and should his post become vacant, it will not be filled by another Englishman. That there will be hostilities between Russia and Japan before very long is absolutely certain ; equally certain, too, that the Chinese Government will take advantage of the opportunity to rip up the recently-executed treaty, and afford all the help she can to her powerful protector. I am assured that fully eighty per cent of Pekin officials highly approved of the policy whose outlines I have roughly traced, while the few who consider it humiliating dare not raise the slightest demur. But I have substantial evidence that the provincial officials side with the latter, holding that if Russia is allowed to appropriate such a big slice of Chinese territory as Mongolia and the adjacent provinces, she will never rest satisfied until the remainder is annexed to her enormous empire.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

THE New York correspondent of the "Times," in reference to Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons that negotiations with the United States Government on the Venezuelan question are still proceeding, assert that some weeks have passed since there have been any negotiation on the subject.

The United States Government was reluctant to accept Lord Salisbury's rejection of its last proposal as final. It entered gladly upon the discussion of his proposal for general arbitration, impraticable as the scheme which he suggested was deemed. But having received and undertaken to consider that scheme on its merits, it then put the question whether nothing more was to be said about Venezuela and its own proposal, or whether no counter-proposal or suggestion was to be expected. The answer was, No ; but that Lord Salisbury hoped that progress might be made with the general arbitration scheme. It was pointed out, in reply, that from this general arbitration scheme Venezuela was excluded, but this had no effect in promoting any further progress or discussion or proposal or suggestion or offer of negotiation of any kind whatever relating to Venezuela. There has been none. Since that date, rather more than a month ago, the subject has not been mentioned.

The same correspondent in a later despatch says it is reported from London that the British Ambassador in Washington has full powers to negotiate with the Venezuelan Minister on the whole boundary question as well as on the Uruan incident. The Washington Government is ready to give any assistance in its power towards direct action for a final settlement, and would use its influence to induce Venezuela to accept any reasonable proposal for direct negotiation.

Nearly all the comments of the American Press on the present situation of the controversy are the correspondent adds, wide of the mark. The "Tribune," for example, publishes this morning a series of five propositions elaborately denying five statements which have never been make. The "Evening Post" declares editorially, in its usual peremptory manner, that "there cannot at this moment be anything new or serious in the situation." This is the journal which asserted last February that the State Department had denied the existence of any such new plan of settlement as that printed in the "Times" and shortly afterwards proposed officially to Great Britain. It asserts now that the State Department is not aware of anything in the Venezuelan negotiations to call for a note of warning. For none of these negative assertions is there a shadow of evidence. There have been no denials by the State Department. There will be none, and there can be none. If I refer to such remarks it is because I suppose that some of them may be cabled to England, and it is important that their total want of authority or foundation of any kind should there be understood.

In a further telegram, dated April 28, the correspondent says :—

Mr. Balfour's expression of confidence in an ultimate peaceful solution of the Venezuelan dispute is received here with pleasure, but without enthusiasm. The present attitude of the American public on this subject is one of apathetic indifference. The fire of last December has burnt itself out, and few now wish to see it relighted. The jingoes who kindled or fed it have since busied themselves with other incendiary projects, especially Cuban. The better part of the community are reluctant to believe that any danger exists. The Press treats the matter with little seriousness. The country in general gladly accepts an optimistic assurance, even in such general terms as Mr. Balfour's. The official view remains, as I have stated before, one of grave apprehension in view of a possible adverse report from the American Commission.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" writing on April 28, says :—The semi-official statement from the Venezuela Commission, published to-day, shows that there is absolutely no foundation for the recent disquieting rumours concerning the progress of its work. So far as they have gone, says the Commission, the results incline in favour of the British claims, but the Venezuelan case is not yet complete. The President has in no way interfered in the matter, nor has any intimation been made to him or to Mr. Olney about the possible outcome. There is no prospect of the report of the Commission being issued for several months to come.

PASSENGERS by the Eastern Bengal State Railway have lately had an agreeable surprise awaiting them. On arriving at a wayside station reported at Goburdanga, all without distinction of class or colour have been regaled with sweetmeats and green cocoanuts at the expense of a charitably minded Hindu widow residing in the neighbourhood. This treat has been repeated daily for a month past. We refrain from publishing the good lady's name, because she would doubtless blush to find herself famous ; and might also be the victim of innumerable begging letters. When Charles Dickens announced that his "Cheeryble Brothers," philanthropists of the most exalted type, had a real existence he was overwhelmed with letters from all parts of England from needy persons who implored him to put them into communication with the originals.

INDIA, &c., IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ALLEGED RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, April 27.—Sir A. Rollit: I desire to ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether there is in the knowledge of her Majesty's Government any foundation for the persistent statements in the Press that a treaty has been concluded between China and Russia, whereby China cedes to Russia large portions of her territory and also commercial and preferential treatment.

Mr. Curzon: The Government have been informed by the Russian Ambassador that the statements which have appeared in the public Press as to a secret treaty between China and Russia, by which the former has ceded a large portion of territory to Russia are devoid of the slightest foundation (hear, hear.)

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: Can the right hon. gentleman say, whether that reply refers only to the reported cession of a large portion of the northern territory of China, or whether it includes the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway across Chinese territory, especially to Port Arthur?

Mr. Curzon: The reply of the Russian Ambassador referred to the report alluded to by my hon. friend which appeared in several newspapers as to the existence of secret treaty giving commercial advantages and handing over to Russia large portions of Chinese territory. Beyond that I have nothing to say.

FUGITIVE KAFIRS IN CHITRAL.

On Tuesday, April 28, Mr. Thomas Bayley asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Ameer of Afghanistan has any right to control the action of the Government of India in offering an asylum to fugitive Kafirs in Chitral: whether the Ameer is prepared to allow an unmolested exodus, not only to fugitive Kafirs from the Bashgal Valley, which borders on Chitral, but also to emigrant Kafirs from other parts of Kafiristan into British territory generally; and whether the surviving Kafirs from the present Afghan campaigns, or any future campaigns, will be protected in the enjoyment of their personal liberty, their lands and other property, and the exercise of their religious and social usages, as was implied in the right honourable gentleman's recent statements.

Lord G. Hamilton: So long as the Ameer's Kafir subjects who seek an asylum in Chitral do not violate the usual conditions attached to their reception by the British Government which is in alliance the Ameer, no such right can be claimed. The other question asked by the hon. member concern the Ameers internal policy and the exercise of his authority in his own territories, and I am unable to state or to anticipate what policy his Highness will pursue.

COOLIES IN ASSAM COAL MINES.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the house any information regarding the death-rate of coolies employed in the coal mines of Assam; whether he is aware that the Calcutta press represent that rate to be very high, and also that a very large percentage are alway on the sick list; whether the Indian Government have any information to show that this is caused by a forced change of diet to rice; and whether the Government could make regulations enforcing the supply to immigrants of the same kind of food they had been previously accustomed to, in the same way as is done for native soldiers in the Indian Army.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The coal-mining industry in Assam is, comparatively speaking, a very small industry, employing little more than a thousand coolies. I have no information as to the death-rate prevailing amony them, but I have seen a letter on the subject from a visitor to Assam published in the Calcutta newspapers, in which it is stated that the death-rate and sick-rate are high, but no figures are given. The suggestion that evil effects are produced by forced change to rice diet seems improbable, inasmuch as most of those coolies are drawn from rice-consuming districts. As at present advised I see no occasion for the issue of regulations on this subject and I may add that the writer of the letter above mentioned, bears testimony to the excellence of existing arrangement for feeding and housing the coolies, and for providing them with medical care.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK IN MALABAR.

ON Thursday, Apri 30, Sir william Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has now received the further information with reference to the Moplah outbreak in Malabar; and, whether he will direct an indepentent inquiry to be held into the origin of the outbreak and the circumstances under which eighty-eight Moplahs, who had taken refuge in a temple, were put to death.

Lord George Hamilton: On March 16, the Government of Madras follows:—"A small detachment of our troops were fired upon first by Moplahs. Reinforcements arriving fired a volley, which was returned. The Moplahs were then invited to surrender but replied abusively, asking the troops to fire. One of the Moplahs cut the throats of the wounded to prevent their capture alive; others were shot dead by their own side. The Collector reports that another day's delay in attack would have increased the gang to 300." The telegram further promises a despatch which I expect to receive shortly, and pending its receipt, I see no reason to pass any orders on the subject. The Government of Madras have already deputed a former Collector of the district, in whom the people have confidence, as a special Commissioner to investigate the outbreak.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Jeffreys.—Army (Average Numbers at Home and Abroad).—Address for return for the years 1893 and 1894, as regards the United Kingdom and foreign stations, showing separately for the United Kingdom, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, Canada, Bermuda, West Indies, Jamaica, South Africa, Mauritius, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, the average annual strength of the troops; the admissions of soldiers to hospital; and the ratio of admissions per thousand of mean strength for primary venereal sores, secondary syphilis, and gonorrhœa, respectively; together with the total numbers constantly sick from those causes, and the ratio constantly sick from such causes per thousand of mean strength. The return to specify any changes which have been made during the period it covers in the nomenclature of the diseases referred to, showing the general effect on the subsequent statistics in the return, with the dates when such changes were made (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 509, of session 1893-94).

Mr. Bhownaggree,—East India (Jhalawar).—Address for return of correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India as to the deposition of the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar. (Monday, May 4.)

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—East India (Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar. Address for copy of correspondence relating to the deposition of the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar. [Thursday, May 7.]

Sir Seymour King.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether, seeing that the Government propose to take all the time of the House on Tuesday, May 12, for which day a motion in regard to the grievances of the officers of the General List has the first place, he will consent to the appointment of a small Select Committee to inquire into the injustice of which these officers complain. [Thursday, May 7.]

Commander Phillpotts,—Officers of the General List.—To call attention to the grievances of the officers of the General List, and to move a Resolution.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is in a position to give any further information as to the fighting operation conducted by troops from Cabul in Kafiristan: whether the cession of the Bashgal Valley to Afghanistan, and the presence of Afghan troops there, contravene an essential condition of the Durand Treaty whether Chandak was the extreme point allowed by that treaty for Afghan influence; whether the cession of the Bashgal Valley is the cession of a territory at least thirty miles to the north of Chandak, containing 40,000 inhabitants and 4,600 fighting men; and whether he can state the terms of the agreement ratified by the Ameer with reference to this valley. [To-day, May 1.]

Sir Henry Fowler.—East India (Financial Statement).—Address for copy of the Indian Financial Statement for 1896-97, and of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General thereon.

Sir Andrew Scoble.—To ask the Secretary of State for India. Whether the demarcation of the Perso Beloochistan and Indo-Afghan frontier has now been completed; and, whether he proposes to lay upon the table of the House any papers relating to this subject. (Monday, May 4.)

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.—To ask the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has received any assurances from the Russian Government regarding the reports of the proposed passage of the Trans-Siberian Railway across Chinese territory, and especially as to the use of Ports Arthur as its terminus [To-day, May 1.]

As complaints were made that lame and unfit horses were used particularly at night by the owners of public conveyances plying for hire in the city, the secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals set the nine agents of the Society to special work last Thursday night to visit the public conveyance stands in different parts of the city. The agents were successful in detecting 17 unfit horses that were produced before Mr. Webb on Friday morning. Two animals were so bad that they were sent to the Pinjrapole, 12 were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals for curative treatment, where it is likely that some of them will be pronounced incurable and unfit for service; and summonses have been issued against the owners of three horses as their drivers were absent. The Society has no right to take up any but working animals on the public roads and prosecute the owners or drivers before the magistrates, otherwise it is believed that there are many sickly, emaciated, lame and unfit horses in the stables of public conveyance owners, and the poor animals are worked at night, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the public.

LORD SALISBURY ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE TRANSVAAL—ARMENIA—EGYPT.

LORD SALISBURY presided, on April 29, at meeting of the Primrose League Grand Habitation, held in Covent-garden Theatre. In the course of his speech he said:—I will only say one word with respect to a matter which within the last twenty-four hours has exercised very much the minds of our countrymen—namely, the idea that sentences of eath had been passed upon-those who were contending what they conceived to be their rightful liberties in the Transvaal. Loud cheers.) It would be quite improper for me, and I should not do so, to express any opinion upon that controversy. I only wish to tell you that as I entered this building a telegram was put into my hands saying that the sentence of death had been cancelled. (Loud cheers.) Of course, I know nothing more as to the action that will be taken, but I think we have every ground, from what has happened in the past, to believe that President Kruger—(some hisses—)—will not make any unworthy use of the circumstances which have placed his political opponents in his hand. (Cheers, and a voice, "Don't trust him.") With regard to other matters perhaps you will think that I am unduly trespassing into the domains of ancient history if I make a passing allusion to Armenia; but I observe that some of Her Majesty's Opposition during the recess have treated that question as though it were a matter of special reproach to Her Majesty's Government. I am not going now to solve the question on which many angry words have been exchanged as to where the responsibility for the Armenian horrors lie. My own inclination is to believe that it was the outcome of divided creeds of savage races and of a profoundly weak Government over them. (Cheers.) I do not attach that personal responsibity to the ruler of the Turkish Empire which some of our fellow-subjects have been in the habit of doing, but I am free to acknowledge that the difference on that subject is very great. I am merely speaking my own individual opinion; but the matter that rather affects me is that Lord Rosebery and his friends have reproached us that the whole of that incident is very disgraceful to English history and as being entirely our fault. Now, there are two ways of operating upon the Turkish Government. One is by presenting to it the united voices of Europe, an argument upon whose force it would not be decorous for me to dwell, but whose force has never been ignored by the Government of Turkey. The only other mode of operation is by exhortation. That the English Government should operate by itself is obviously absurd. In the first place, because we do not want to go to war with Europe as a whole; and, secondly, because our ships will not surmount the mountains of the Tauros. (Laughter.) But the choice lay between the united voices of those European Powers who are able to give effect to their views of exhortation. I have never in the course of my political life observed that exhortation addressed to foreign Governments has very much effect. (Laughter.) At the same time it has been addressed with great freedom to the Turkish Government, and I think in the course of years also with diminishing effect, possibily because the Turkish Government ascertained that the results of disregarding it were not very formidable. But when I came into office last July I found that my predecessors had pledged themselves to certain strong pressure on and remonstrance with the Turkish Goveunment, but that they had taken no care whatever to ascertain that the other nations of Europe were going with them. On the contrary, they had very good reason to believe that the other nations of Europe were not with them. The consequence was that, when I came into office, I had nothing placed in my hands but this weapon of exhortation. I used it to the best of my ability. (Laughter and cheers.) I have been very much blamed for having used it too strongly, but it was the only weapon that I had. It was the only weapon they had left me; but I think their proceedings were profoundly unwise in attempting this pressure upon the Turkish Government, whatever the merits of the controversy may be, unless they were sure that they had power enough to carry that pressure into effect—(hear hear) because the only result was that they exasperated the savage passions of those who held that their creed and race supremacy were threatened and therefore brought about, I do not say knowingly or intentionally far from it—but did in effect bring about many of the frightful events that followed. (Hear, hear.) What I demur to is that, in attempting to carry out the policy of my predecessors with the only weapon they had left me, they charge upon me the result of that failure which was almost certain from the first. (Hear, hear.) A Minister who takes up the policy of his predecessor is in the position of a man who purchases a racehorse with all its engagements. The engagements may be very foolish and he may consequently suffer, and he may not have any ground to complain, but it is a ground for complaint if the person who sold him that racehorse with the foolith engagements turns round and abuses him with the result of that folly. (Laughter and cheers.) This is the real state of the case as to the continuity of policy with respect to these Armenian questions. I am entitled to say this now, because, about a year ago, when I was out of office, I could see enough to know the blunder which the Government were committing, and at Bradford I earnestly pressed upon them to take care in the path in which they were walking. (Cheers.) The only other matter on which I wish to say a few words is a question which interest us a good deal—namely, the question of the advance of troops in Egypt to Dongola. (Hear, hear. I do not think there has been much difference of opinion in this country as to the expediency of the step which we recommended—(hear, hear)—but there has been a good deal of censure of it abroad, and it has been treated as though it were a method of putting off the final determination as to the destiny of Egypt, with the difficulty of which every one is well acquainted. But I do not think that that accusation justly lies against it. Whatever our engagements with respect to Egypt may have been, whatever the solution may be which that most difficult problem shall ultimately receive, there seems to be no doubt that we were bound, sooner or later, before we resigned, if we were to resign the trust that had bee placed in our hands to relieve Egypt of of this fearful curse of savage incursion and domination which during our presence had been placed upon the people. (Cheers.) Remember, if at this hour we gave up Egypt we should not give it up as we received it. (Hear, hear. We should it is true, with respect to the northern half of it give it up enormously improved in every circumstance which conduces to healthy, social, commercial, and political life. (Cheers.) But we should only give up the half of the Egypt that we received. When we took Egypt over after the fall of Arabi the length of it measured by the Nile was about twice what it is now. Since that time, while we were there, half of it was taken away, and has remained since, as we known by the accounts of the prisoners who have escaped, under the most fiendish despotism that ever cursed any portion of the earth. (Cheers.) Should we be acting up to our trust, should we be justifying the confidence that has been reposed upon us, if we affected that our task was done whilst half the deposit that we received was subject to the fearful fate that I have described? Sooner or later we were bound, to some extent at all events, to restore the frontiers of Egypt as they were. I do not say that at any particular time that task was to be undertaken. The peculiar financial circumstances under which Egypt exists by international arrangement made it difficult to undertake that which, if Egypt had been free from all these trammels, would have been easy. It might be many years before our task was entirely accomplished, and no doubt the consideration for the dangers which both we and the Italians were exposed to from the Dervish advance had a large influence in the decision which we took; but when all this has been said, we have not been doing anything at variance with the trust we received or to make that trust longer than it otherwise would have been. On the contrary, we have been fulfilling one of its primary and most imperative articles, and until the frontiers of Egypt have been restored it could not be said that our period of influence there has been a subject of unmixed benefit to the population whom we desired to benefit. (Cheers.) Do not understand me to foreshadow any immediate advance to the south or to indicate anything with respect to military operations. That is not my business. I desire entirely to remove all suggestions of that kind from what I say; but what I wish is to show you that there has been no unfaithfulness, but rather a fulfilment of a pledge we were bound to regard in the measures which we have recently sanctioned.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Evening News* hears that "a chemical discovery of enormous public interest has just been made by a London analyst who has already secured the assistance of the British Government for a practical test of its charms. This is no less than a direct solvent for cotton, which is itself volatile, and leaves behind it nothing but pure cotton cellulose—that is to say, cotton fibre reduced to an amorphous pulp. This substance differs radically from nitro-cellulose, the highly inflammable and odorous compound which in one of its forms becomes gun-cotton and in another vegetable ivory. The possible uses of the new material are innumerable. It has already been experimentally moulded into buttons and billiard balls, being less than half the price of celluloid or xylonite, while the fact that it is incumbustible will enable it to be adopted for many domestic uses for which the camphorated material is unsuited. When it is added that the specific form of the departmental encouragement above referred to is a definite contract for sacks in this new cotton pulp, to which the name of viscose is given, it will be understood that we are on the threshold of a new industry, in which Manchester is not unlikely to find itself directly interested."

THE MATABELE RISING.

REBEL DEFEATS NEAR BULUWAYO.

THERE was a severe action on Wednesday April 22 on the Umgusa river, a few miles from Buluwayo, between a force of 100 whites, 100 Cape "boys," and 100 friendly natives, under Mr. Duncan, Captian Napier, and Mr. Selous, and a large Matabele force. Our men left Buluwayo, at daylight with one Maxim and one Hotchkiss gun, and marched three miles to the west, where they found a Matabele force occupying a lofty ridge ahead. They made a detour bringing the column out four miles to the north of Buluwayo, where the enemy appeared in force. As Mr. Selous, at the head of the Cape "boys," crossed the river he had his horse killed under him in mid-stream, and narrowly escaped death.

The Cape "boys" fought well. The Afrikander drove the Matabele into the river, but the enemy, swarming up from the drift, attempted an outflanking movement, which obliged the Afrikanders to gallop back in order to intercept them. Mr. George Grey's scouts fell into an ambush in the valley, and had to make a rush to extricate themselves. Trooper Baxter was killed. He had just given his horse to Corporal Wise, who was wounded, and the natives assegaied Baxter before he could escape on foot. Lieutenant Hook was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Crewe, who was slightly hurt, made the former take his horse. Crewe only with great difficulty escaped the fate of Baxter. Mr. Grey himself had a most narrow escape, a bullet passing through his hat and grazing his head. The Hotchkiss and Maxim became jammed and were only fired twice. The Buluwayo force extended for a mile along the south bank of the Umgusa river; while the Matabele covered four miles on the north bank. The Matabele were finally being rapidly driven back when orders were given for the attacking force to fall back upon Buluwayo.

The next day a parade of all the troops in the town took place, and Captain Napier complimented Mr. Selous, Lieutenant Windley and Lieutenant Crewe on their distinguished bravery.

On Saturday morning April 25 sharp fighting occurred between Captain Macfarlane's column, composed as before, and a large body of insurgents on the Buluwayo side of the Umgusa river, about five miles from the town. The rebels attacked in the crescent form of Zulu warfare, but were driven back into the bush, and then massed on a ridge, when the Hotchkiss and Maxim guns opened fire on them, killing a large number. The whites then spread out in skirmishing order and completed the defeat of the Matabele who fell back across the river, pursued by the friendly natives armed with assegais and axes. The rebels are said to have lost 500 killed. The British loss was three killed—Troopers Appleyard, Whitehouse, and C. Gordon—and five severely wounded. Among the Matabele killed was Sekombi, one of Lobengula's chief indunas. Lobenguda's son Myamonder, who was conspicuous on a white charger, had his horse killed under him.

On the same day a party of four vedettes sent to Government House, half a mile from town, allowed themselves to be surprised in broad daylight and surrounded. Three escaped, but one, Parsons, was killed.

Another serious engagement took place on Monday April 27. The defending force were surrounded by three impis of the rebels, but defeated them with great loss. The Matabele are now reported to be retiring toward the hills, declaring that they have had enough of fighting; but another telegram of the same date describes them as moving from the Matoppo Hills in order to effect a junction with the other bodies of the enemy and completely surround Buluwayo. Instructions have been sent by the Government to Buluwayo cautioning the officers there not to hazard operations too far from the town, but to act on the defensive until the reinforcements have arrived. Colonel Plumer's column has made satisfactory progress.

On Tuesday, April 28, the Matabele attempted to surprise a picket near a place where seven coolies were murdered on Monday. The picket fired on the enemy and then retired on the town. A seven pounder gun has now been placed in position in a police camp commanding the direction in which the murders occured. The Matabele are spreading reports among the Makulas that they have beaten the whites in every fight and that they have captured a gun. The women in laager at Buluwayo number 263 with 46 children.

The coach arrived from the south on Monday laden with arms and ammunition and escorted by Mainwaring's troop. Three miles from the town a wagon was observed on the veldt with the bodies of two Europeans lying near it, both with their heads terribly battered.

Lord Grey left Palapye for Buluwayo on Saturday night, April 25, after two long interviews with Khama and arrived at Mangwe on Tuesday.

The staff officer at Buluwayo on Friday said that small bodies of rebels from the Matoppo Hills had raided cattle and women and children, killing a few loyals at Hope Fountain Mission.

The staff officer at Gwelo wired: "We have a strong laager here and only await reinforcements and the extra arms and ammunition now on the way from Salisbury to go out and attack Maven, where there are 4,000 to 5,000 armed natives. There are 419 in laager, including 29 women and children, but only about 200 rifles and 12,000 rounds.

At Salisbury the natives are quiet on the whole, but some are becoming unruly owing to the absence of police. At Rimbo's, 40 miles distant, the native Commissioner has been obliged to retire.

Major-General Sir F. Carrington left Southampton on Saturday April 25 by the Moor to take command of the British Regulars in Matabeleland. A detachment of 50 men sailed in the same vessel. The Warwick Castle, specially chartered, left with the Highland Company of Mounted Infantry and the Middlesex Regiment. The mounted infantry of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at Brighton, and the 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, at Dover, are preceeding to South Africa. There will be from 30 to 40 men and two officers from each corps.

Parties of Dr. Jameson's troopers arrive at Cape Town by each week's mail. Nearly all go north at once.

On the arrival of the Hussars it is estimated that there will be 3,000 men under arms in Rhodesia.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

M. MELINE AT THE HEAD OF A MINISTRY.

THE French Cabinet resigned office last Thursday. In the Chamber M. Bourgeois read a long declaration, in which, after referring to the repeated votes of confidence passed by the Chamber, he said the Senate had refused to vote the Madagascar credits until another Cabinet should be in office. It was thus impossible for the Ministry to insure legally the working of the military services indispensable for the defence of French rights and interests in Madagascar. In these circumstances, they had resolved to yield to another Ministry the direction of affairs. But they had not felt at liberty to do this before assuring the Chamber that they had not abandoned the doctrine that it is to the Chamber, directly issuing from universal suffrage, that belong the initiative and general direction of politics. The declaration closed with a reference to the endeavours of the Ministry, during the last five months to restore to French democracy its natural direction. The Ministers then withdrew from the House.

Throughout the reading of the declaration the Radicals and Socialists showed by interruptions their disgust at the capitulation of the Ministry, some one even exclaiming "Judas!" But the scene became rather more tranquil when M. Brisson remarked that none of the interruptions would appear in the "Journal Official."

Subsequently the Chamber carried by large majorities the two clauses of a resolution submitted by M. Ricard, declaring that the Chamber affirms once more the preponderance of the elect of universal suffrage and its resolve to continue a policy of democratic reforms. A large number of Deputies withdrew before the final vote, and others abstained; but the resolution was carried by 258 votes, there being none in the negative. The 258 Deputies voting did not constitute a quorum, but the President ruled that in the circumstances the vote was valid.

The President invited M. Sarrien to become Premier, and it was believed that he would form a "conciliation" Cabinet, but on Sunday he informed the President that he was unable to do so. M. Sarrien failed because the Radicals insisted on a revision of the Constitution in order to declare the Senate disentitled to overturn the Cabinet. He could not ask any Moderates to concur in such a scheme, and did not choose to form a purely Radical Cabinet.

On Monday M. Meline was summoned, and he has now succeeded in forming the following Cabinet, wholly composed of Moderates:—

M. Meline	Premier and Minister of Agriculture
M. Darlan	Minister of Justice
M. Hanotaux	Minister for Foreign Affairs
M. Barthou	Minister of the Interior
M. Georges Cochery	Minister of Finance
General Bilot	Minister of War
Admiral Besnard	Minister of Marine
M. A. Rambaud	Minister of Public Instruction
M. Henri Boucher	Minister of Commerce
M. Andre Lebon	Minister for the Colonies
M. Turrel	Minister of Public Works

M. Meline was born in the Vosges in 1838. He joined the Paris Bar, wrote for Oppositions newspapers under the Empire, entered the Chamber in 1876, was Minister of Agriculture under Jules Ferry from 1883 to 1885, and President of the Chamber in 1889. He is best known as a protectionist leader, and has taken a very prominent part in opposing the income-tax scheme of the Bourgeois Cabinet.

The Ministers will announce that they contemplate practical reforms capable of immediate realization, and refuse to consider theoretical projects. They will seek to restore unity to the great Republican party, and will avoid issues calculated to thwart that object. Labour legislation and the promotion of "social solidarity" are included in the scope of their aims. Various financial and other measures are promised.

In the Senate on Friday the Madagascar credits were voted unanimously.

THE CYPHER HISTORY OF THE JAMESON RAID.

THE COMPROMISING TELEGRAMS.

A SERIES of telegrams which were put in as evidence on Monday last at the trial of the members of the reform Committee have now (May 1) been published, and have caused a sensation. Some of them were in code, but were deciphered by means of a key which was found in the baggage of Dr. Jameson and his officers after the engagement at Doornkop. In some passages the code words could not be found and such words are accordingly left in the text untranslated. The following is a transcript verbatim et literatim of the telegrams as forwarded by Reuter's agent at Pretoria:—

"Charter, Cape Town, Dec. 7, to Col. Rhodes, Giovano, Johannesburg.—'C. J. Rhodes says: Send documents here that British South Africa Company's attorneys may satisfy themselves, after which you can draw for amount at the same time last shareholders.'"

"Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg, Dec. 11, to Bobby White, Mafeking.—'Inform Dr. Jameson do not send any more heroes before January. No more room for them. I am sending Capt. H. M. Heyman to Grahamstown for next fourteen days.'"

"Stevens, Cape Town, Dec. 13, to Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg.—'Dr. Jameson wires most strongly to urge no postponement of shareholders' meeting, and let J. H. Hammond inform weak partners any delay most injurious. Dr. Wolff will explain fully resons at directors' meeting.'"

"Beit, Cape Town, Dec. 19, to Lionel Phillips, Johannesburg.—

'Hammond wires that company flotation must await my arrival. Cannot come at present owing to health. Wire where is the hitch. Santroy very impatient. Cannot naturzug our Schallhorn supports. Urge immediate flotation.'"

"Hammond, Johannesburg, Dec. 18, to C. J. Rhodes, Grootschuur.—

'Cannot arrange respective interests without Beit. Flotation must be delayed until his arrival. How soon can he come?'"

"Dr. Wolff, Johannesburg, Dec. 18, to Bobby White Pitsani.—

'Would suggest that you at once instruct Major Raleigh Grey forward as soon as possible 200,000 his surplus ammunition to Gardner F. Williams. There is not likely to be postponed.'"

"Harris, Cape Town Dec, 19, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'Mr. Rhodes says—Send me registered at once a copy of that letter from Charles Leonard.

"Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg, Dec. 21, to Charter, Cape Town. 'Please inform C. J. Rhodes that it is stated that chairman will not leave unless special letter inviting him. Definite assurance has been given by all of us that on day of flotation you and he will leave. There must be no departure from this, as many subscribers have agreed to take shares on this assurance. If letter necessary it can still be sent, but it was agreed document left with J. A. Stevens was sufficient, and that you are responsible for chairman's departure. It is very important to put this right. Reply to Lionel Phillips.'"

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 21, to Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg.—'Beit has telegraphed to Lionel Phillips last night to urge start flotation new company. You must see that wire. Reply when you can float in your opinion, so that I may advise Dr. Jameson.'"

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 21, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'A. Beit has telegraphed Lionel Phillips urging instant flotation new company. I have telegraphed also to Col. F. A. Rhodes same effect. Paul Kruger, President Z. A. R., is returning immediately to Pretoria. I will telegraph you again to-day.

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 23, to Col. Rhodes, Johannesburg.—"A Beit has telegraphed to Lionel Phillips assuring him that chairman starts immediately flotation takes place. No invite necessary.

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 23, to Jameson, Pitsani.—Company will be floated next Saturday, twelve o'clock at night. They are very anxious you must not start before nine o'clock and secure telegraph office silence. We suspect Transvaal is getting aware slightly.

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec 24, to Jameson.—You must not move before Saturday night. We are freely confident this will take place Saturday night. Since Dr. Wolff left feeling our subscribers greatly improved.'"

"Cactus, i.e. Harris, cape Town, Dec. 25, to Col Rhodes Johannesburg.—Five diamonds were sent you yesterday from De Beers Consolidated Mines.'"

"Cactus Cape Town, Dec. 26, to Col Rhodes Johannesburg.—Dr. Jameson says he cannot give extension of refusal for flotation beyond December as Transvaal Boers opposition shareholders information, hold meeting on Limpopo at Pitsani Machluke. Told J. E.'"

"Colonel Rhodes, Johannesburg, Dec. 26, to Charter Cape Town.—It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation. Chas. Leonard left last night for Cape Town.'"

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 26, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'Following from Colonel F. A. Rhodes, dated 26th December:—Message begins—"It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation. Chas. Leonard left last night for Cape Town." Message ends—'Chas. Leonard will therefore arrive at Cape Town on Saturday morning. You must not move until you hear from us again. Too awful. Very sorry.'"

"S. W. Jameson, Johannesburg, Dec. 26, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'It is absolutely necessary to postpone flotation through unforeseen circumstances altogether unexpected, and until we have C. J. Rhodes's absolute pledge that authority of Imperial Government will not be insisted on. Charles Leonard left last night to interview C. J. Rhodes. We will endeavour to meet your wishes as regards December, but you must not move until you have received instructions, so please confirm.'"

"Hays, Johannesburg, Dec. 27, to Jameson, Pitsani:—'Wire just received; expert's report decidedly adverse. I absolutely condemn further developments at present.'"

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 27, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'Re Secheleland concession shareholders, meeting postponed until 9th day of January. Meanwhile circular has been publicly issued, and opinion of all interested will then be taken, and their action decided upon. Charles Leonard arrives here to-morrow morning. You must wait patiently, and I will do my very utmost, but am beginning to see our shareholders in Matabeleland concession were very different to those in Secheleland matter.'"

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 27, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'Mr. Rhodes says No; not be blamed at our having 600 men at Pitsani. We have the right to have them, you know. We are sorting the B. S. A. police for eventual distribution, and if they are so foolish as to think you are threatening Transvaal we cannot help that. B. S. A. Company's police at Mefeking will cost half what they do in Matabeleland, and horses do not die. At the some time, as you know, we must keep up a certain B S. A. Company's police force as our agreement with Imperial Government.'"

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 28, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'You are quite right with regard to cause of delay of flotation, but Charles Leonard and Hamilton of "Star" inform us that movements not popular in Johannesburg. When you have seen Capt. Maurice Heany let us know by wire what he says. We cannot have fiasco.'"

"Hammond, Johannsburg, Dec. 28, to Hamilton, care Stevens, Chartered Company, Cape Town.—'How about the use of your printing press, &c.? We are ready to start printing. Will make any fair arrangement you wish.'"

"Starr, i. e., Jameson, Pitsani, Dec. 28, to Wolff.—'Meet me as arranged before you leave, nine Tuesday night, which will enable us to decide which is best destination. Make Advocate W. A. Leonard speak. Make cutting to-night without fail; have great faith in P. H. Hammond, A. L. Lawley, and miners with Lee-Metford rifles.'"

"Harris, Cape Town, Dec. 28, to Jameson, Pitsani.—'Lionel Phillips telegraphs A. Beit the following. Message begins—"It is absolutely necessary to delay flotation. If foreign subscribers insist in floating without delay, anticipate complete failure." Message ends.'"

"Jameson, Pitsani, Dec. 29, to S. A. Jameson, Johannesburg.—'Dr. Wolff will understand the distant cutting; British Bechuanaland Police have already gone forward. Guarantee already given: therefore let W. H. Hammond telegraph instantly "all right."'"

"M'Williams, Johannesburg, Dec. 30, to J. R. M'Andrew, Port Elizabeth.—'Get P. A. G. ready.' (The letters P. A. G. are understood to refer to the Prince Albert Guard.)

PRESIDENT KRUGER "NOT VINDICTIVE."

The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent at Pretoria says:—"I have just interviewed President Kruger. He states that he scratched the death sentence at once, his reason being that there was no vindictive personal feeling on his part or upon that of his Government towards the prisoners. The law had been vindicated."

The Pretoria correspondent of the "Temps" alleges that the Transvaal Government possesses proofs that in 1894 Sir H. Loch, then High Commissioner for South Africa, proposed to the Reform Committee the invasion of the Transvaal.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore has resolved to increase his Imperial Service Transport Train by one hundred carts and two hundred ponies, during the current year and still further to expand the train hereafter. This is a direct result of the high appreciation expressed by the Government of India of the services rendered by the Jeypore transport during the Chitral Campaign. It is to be feared that the example set by the Maharaja will be followed by other Chiefs. There are Imperial Service Troops in abundance, but transport trains are few and far between through their utility is unquestioned.

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ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

MILITARY NEWS.

MONDAY, April 27.—A Suakin telegram says:—Three Soudanese deserters from Osman Digna have arrived. They state that there is much sickness and great scarcity of food in the Dervish camp at Horasab. All are thoroughly demoralised, and Osman Digna is daily implored by his followers to retreat to Adarama. Osman Digna, the deserters state, is only awaiting leave from the Khalifa to retire. The horses of the enemy are completely knocked up, having only leaves to eat. Two Arab messengers from the friendly Sheikh Omar Tita, at Erkowit, came in. They left that place at a later date than the Soudanese deserters. Two camelmen, they report arrived at Horasab from Adarama, and Osman Digna at once saddled up, and moved out with all his following, the zariba being now quite deserted.

Tuesday, April 28.—A Wady Halfa telegram says:—Lieut. Manifold, R.E., has arrived from the front, having completed the laying of the telegraph to Akasheh. He chose the river route for the line, so that the Dervishes, if they should cut the railway, will not necessarily interrupt telegraphic communication. The greatest distance accomplished in one day was fifteen miles. To prevent breakages the heaviest wire, No. 8, was employed. At the start each camel carried one mile of wire. A telephone has been established. At the present the telegraph is of a temporary character, improvised instruments being used, but these will be replaced in a few days by proper instruments, which have just arrived. Poles for the-stretched line have already been erected as far as Ambigol. There is some difficulty in finding skilled operators.

According to news received from the front, another telegram says, Dervish reinforcements have ceased to come northwards. Those already arrived are massed between Suarda and Mograkeh. They represent, with the original force, a total of about 4,000 men in that district. Possibly this check of the forward movement is due to the defeat of Osman Digna near Suakin. It may also, in some measure, be attributable to the recent disturbances in Omdurmay. The greatest activity continues here. All are working hard at the preparations for the campaign. Once the railway is completed, an immense saving of time and labour will be effected. The engineers at work on the line are continually coming across short stretches of the old railway remaining. These, however, are not of much use, as new sleepers are necessary. The working and training of camels for the Camel Corps continues daily, under Capt. A. J. King, Royal Lancashire Regt., and is a most interesting process. Though many of the animals are very young they learn in a wonderfully short time to perform the various evolutions required of them. The men dismount, bind their camels, and prepare to act as infantry, leaving one man to look after every four animals, all within the space of two minutes which is an extremely creditable performance. The corps will be ready for service within a few days. The friendly Foggaras who arrived on Saturday have left to take up their duties as patrols of the West Bank. Lieut. E. P.C. Girouard, R.E., arrived to-day, and left later for Sarras, to take over the control of the railway. Col. Hunter came in here last night, to consult with the Sirdar. He left again for the front this morning.

Wednesday, April 29.—A Wady Halfa telegram says:—Sir H. H. Kitchener, accompanied by Major Wingate and Capt. J. K. Watson, King's Royal Rifles, left this morning on a tour of inspection along the line of communications. The Sirdar was joined at Sarras by Col. Hnuter, and continued his journey under escort. The Khalifa recently sent a small party of camelmen from Omdurman to report on the situation in the country between Dongola and Suarda. These have now returned towards Omdurman to communicate their report.

Capt. W. F. H. S. Kincaid, R.E., Capt., C. H. de Rougemont, R.A., and Capt. St. G. E. Henry, 1st batt. Northumberland Fusiliers, have arrived. Capt Henry has been appointed to the Camel Corps. During the absence of Major Wingate, Major J. G. Maxwell, Royal Highlanders, will act as Press Censor.

The Suakin correspondence of the "Standard" says:—A convoy, under the command of Capt. Souter, Royal Highlanders, and three British officers, left Suakin to revictual Handoub and Tambuk, and increase the garrisons at these posts. The force consisted of a squadron of Cavalry a company of the Camel Corps, half of the 5th Egyptian batt., a company of the 1st batt., and detachments of horse, camel, and foot police, with 220 camels. It is also intended to further strengthen the Tambuk post, so as to make it unassailable against attack from the Berber direction. Tambuk commands the Suakin-Berber route, and the Arabs in the vicinity are not to be relied upon.

Information has been received at Suakin that Osman Digna has arrived at Tamaiam Khor Arab, on his way to Adarama, and that a party of Dervishes sent to raid the Tokar district is retiring in order to join Osman Digna, having failed to do any harm.

Thursday, April 30.—A "Reuter" telegram from Wady Halfa says:—Lieut. Lord E. H. Cecil, 2nd Grenadier Guards, and Lieut. H. L. Pritchard, R.E., arrived here this morning. A number of cavalry remounts also came in. The animals were in excellent condition. The Sirdar is due to arrive at Ambigol to-night, after visiting the post at Ambigol Wells. Lieut-Col. J. Rogers, Army Service Corps, accompanied by Capt. W. H. Drage, Army Service Corps, left yesterday to inspect the condition of the supplies at Sarras. Splendid work is being done on the railway another mile of which was completed yesterday. As the transport companies are pushed forward they commence work. Akasheh has been reinforced by one battalion. The heat is still very great.

POLITICAL NEWS.

A Reuter telegram from Cairo, dated April 27, says:—The action brought by the French bondholders against the Caisse of the Public Debt in connection with the advance of £E.500,000 from the Reserve Fund on account of the Egyptian advance to Dongola, was partially heard to-day. Counsel for the Egyptian Government and the Caisse opened the case arguing that the Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, since the decision of the Commsisioners of the Caisse to advance £E.500,000 from the Reserve Fund was an act of the Sovereign Power. They also laid stress on the fact that neither France nor Russia had made any protest whatever to the Egyptian Government Counsel for the French Bondholders Syndicate endeavoured to establish by precedent that the Court possessed jurisdiction in the case. Counsel for the French and Russian Commissioners adhered to the pleadings of the French Syndicate, which were also supported by counsel for the French Commissioner of the Domains Administration, who maintained that M. Bouteron, although being in a minority against the British and native members of the Domains Administration possessed right of action to content that the decisions taken by the Caisse must be unanimous. The Court subsequently adjourned until April 29.

Cairo, April 29.—The hearing of the action brought by the French Bondholders' Syndicate against the Egyptian Government and the Commissioners of the Caisse was resumed this morning. After further arguments had been heard on both sides the proceedings were brought to a close. Judgment was postponed until May 11.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

THREE Green Books dealing with African affairs were distributed to the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies on April 29. Among the documents published are several despatches relative to the peace negotiations with the Emperor Menelek and the situation at Kassala, from which it results that Italy was willing to consent to the abrogation of the Treaty of Uccialli, provided that, if the Italian Protectorate of Abyssinia were excluded, it should not be replaced by the Protectorate of any other Power. Concerning Kassala, the latest instructions of the Italian Government to General Baldissera are to endeavour to maintain the Italian occupation until next autumn, when a final decision will be taken. In the event, however, of grave peril arising, General Baldissera is left free to evacuate the place.

Two other Green Books on Africa were distributed later in the day. These contained all the documents relating to the period from Jan. 21, 1895, to March 8, 1896, which throw light upon the attitude of the Crispi Ministry and of General Baratieri before and after the campaign in Africa. Many of these documents have not hitherto been published. They show that prior to the commencement of hostilities, and so recently as July 7 last, General Baratieri had repeatedly tendered his resignation, in consequence of the refusal of the Government to send him reinforcements, notwithstanding his intimation that war was imminent.

The series of documents which follow, bearing various dates in December 1895, and Jan. 7 and Feb. 7, 1896, have reference to the negotiations between the British and Italian Governments, with a view to allowing Italian troops to land at Zeila, and thence to march on Harrar. Baron Blanc, on Feb. 5, in a conversation with the British Ambassador as to the attitude of Great Britain with regard to Harrar, remarked:—

If Harrar is thus delivered to our enemies by France with the support of Great Britain, the only alternative left to us is either to abandon our colonial enterprise or to fight all opposition and hostility, even that of Europe. We shall not be able to avoid making Parliament the judge of the resolutions to be taken in this respect.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—May 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A W Mackie, BCS
Mr W R Burkitt, BCS
Mr E Rogers, BCS
Mr H Le Mesurier, BCS
Mr E A Molony, BCS
Mr A St J Ingle, B
Mr J S Donald, CIE, B
Mr H M Cox, B
Mr C B Purchase, B
Mr R W Blair, B
Mr C E Cardew, B
Mr C L Harrison, B
Mr C E V Goument, B
Mr C A H Wood, B
Mr A F Gradon, B
Mr E A W Phillips, B
Mr F J S Whiting, B
Mr R B Clegg, MCS
Mr L Moore, MCS
Mr E Gibson, MCS
Mr A C Pereira, M
Mr F R Upcott, M
Mr E Lawrence, Bo CS
Mr W J Cuningham, CSI, Bo CS
Mr C Roberts, B
Br-Gen T A Cooke
Col F Kilgour
Lt-Col St J F Michell
Lt-Col D Robertson
Lt-Col R F Gartside-Tipping
Lt-Col E B Standbridge
Lt-Col St G C Gore
Major F B G D'Aguillar
Capt F B W Richardson
Capt E H J Reay
Capt W S Mardall
Capt R St C Lecky
Capt W E Banbury
Capt W L Conran
Lieut F J Fraser
Lieut W F Smith
Lieut H Brand
Lt W C Lockhart-Muir
Lieut R E Chaplin
Surg Lieut-Col W McConaghey
Surg-Major C W Owen, CMG, CIE
Surg-Capt H Fooks
Sub-Condr W Doolan
Sub-Condr G Arnould

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R W Rowland, B, 6 mos
Mr P Rainier, B, 3 mos
Mr H E Coles, B, 3 mos
Mr L J Lindsay, B, 5 mos
Mr A Shewan, Bo CS, 6 mos
Major F G Vivian, 6 mos
Major C P Campbell, 5 mos
Capt C G Nurse, 4 mos
Capt C E H Erskine, 5 mos
Lieut R B B Howe, 1 mo
Surg-Capt H F Whitchurch, VC, 5 mos
Surg-Capt T Shaw, 3 mos
Engr B C Bunyer, RIM, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Surg-Major H Thomsom.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 24.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—W P Kennedy, H M Mason, F Stevenson, A Pearson, and G Hawkes. Captains to be Majors.—D W Hickman, R V Garrett, G S Goldsmid, E H Rivett-Carnac, T P Geoghegan, J W Currie, R I Scallion, D S O F G Delamain, and G A Gott. Lieutenants to be Captains.—J M Camilleri, P J Miles, C McC Poulter, A H Dennys, F C Muspratt, L N Younghusband, C A Fowler, F L Moore, W W Chitty, E G R Wilkins, A H Williams, R C Lye, A Grant, A H Bigley A R Ditmas, E Waller, T Murray, R E Foley, A B H Drew, A L Pilleau, R M Edwards, H D Watson, E W Carrick, T A Smith, T A Harrison, R B Berkeley, H L Richardson, R B Low, D S O, D F Stuart, H N Weymouth, V A Ormsby, C E H Erskine, J N Jepson, C P G Griffin, G H Boisragon, Vc., H G Stainforth, N C Taylor, C H R Coles, F J Nelson, A F P Paxton, C F Dobbie, A G W Moore. To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. H G W Chandler, from the Middlesex Regt; Lieut. E O'Brien, from the Royal Irish Regt.; Sec.-Lieut. C P Wynter, from the Suffolk Regt; Lieut. J R Gaussen, from the Hampshire Regt; Lieut. R H B Anderson, from the Durham Light Infantry; Sec. Lieut. L S Browne, A H P Harrison and J C Coldstream.—(To be Sec.-Lieutenants—Sec Lieut G A S Gordon, from the Royal Artillery. (The following Sec-Lieutenant from the Unattached List):—N R Anderson, J L Stewart, D I M Macaulay, C E B Robinson, H E Browne, T S Cox, C E Bateman-Champain, and C W Carey.

Indian Medical Service.—(To be Surg-Colonels).—Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col T J McGann, Madras Establishment. Surg-Lieutenants to be Surg-Captains)—(Bengal Establishment: C Milne, V G Drake-Brockman, W Young, J J Bourke, G Y C Hunter, B R Chatterton, C B Prall, C E Williams, J N MacLeod, W H Ogilvie, T A O Langston, R Heard, E R Parry, W H Orr, and P St C More—(Madras Establishment: G Bidie and J P Morton.

The Queen has approved of the restoration of the following officer from the Half-pay List to the Effective List:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieut G Moberly.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the following officer to the Half-pay List:—

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut A S Hamilton.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps—Majors P E Henderson, A G H Hayne, H J Bolton, and G S Goldsmid.

Indian Medical Service—Surg-Major-Gen. P S Turnbull, M.D., Brigade-Surg.-Lieut.-Col C W MacRury, Bombay establishment; Surg.-Lieut.-Cols. B. Evers, M.D., and J. O'Neill, M.D., Bengal establishment.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Col. G H C Dyce, I C S, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Col. G Henry, appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General, of a Command; Major J. W. Currie, I.S.C., to be an Assistant Adjutant-General vice Col. S. E Rolland, DSO, who has vacated; Capt F J M Edwards, ISC, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Capt. E. AD'A Thomas, whose tenure has expired; Capt. W. S. Banks, Dorsetshire Regt., to be a Station Staff Officer., First Class, vice Capt. L J Shadwell, appointed a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction.—"London Gazette."

LORD ROSEBERY AT ROCHDALE.

THE TRANSVAAL DIFFICULTY.

Lord Rosebery visited Rochdale, on April 28, for the purpose of opening a new Liberal Club. In the evening his Lordship addressed a meeting in the Town Hall. Lord Rosebery said that his anxiety in regard to the foreign and colonial outlook was undiminished.

It is undiminished (his Lordship continued) even by the speech which the Colonial Secretary delivered last week with a view of reassuring the country. Mr. Chamberlain said that it was quite true that the waves were running high and that the sky was stormy, but he gave us one, or perhaps I should rather say two, complete consolations. One was that at the Foreign Office there was the firm hand of Lord Salisbery, and he seemed to add with a blush that at the Colonial Office there was a hand not less firm and strong. I do not doubt it, but it is a little difficult to have confidence in both. Lord Salisbury represents what is known, I suppose, as the old diplomacy and Mr. Camberlain is the inventor and practitioner of the new diplomacy. Now I know something of the old diplomacy. It is safe, rather slow, rather cautious, rather reticent. The new diplomacy is extremely candid, even to the boundaries of frankness; but then the new diplomacy as practised at the Colonial Office, is in a different position to the diplomacy practised at the foreign office and for this reason—the Colonial Office deals with secrets which belong to other people as well, and when you are told that the Foreign Office ought to imitate the Colonial Office in its candour you must remember, once for all that great distinction. For all that I admire the candour of the Colonial Office I think in the recent crisis it has given the nation confidence to know fully and exactly what was going on.

Having sketched the recent negotiations of the Government with President Kruger, Lord Rosebery said:—

This went on for some weeks, and then our Colonial Secretary, in the vigorous practice of the new diplomacy, went to a public dinner and said that the administration of President Kruger, the gentlemen whom he had invited to England, and whom he was anxious to conciliate, was eminently corrupt. Well, if that is the method by which the new diplomacy conciliates the person with whom it is negotiating, it is a very new diplomacy indeed. Then came the refusal of President Kruger to accept the invitation, and now we are told, as a last act in this melodrama, that her Majesty's Government have withdrawn the invitation to President Kruger—it is, I think, an unusual proceeding with regard to invitations, but it is evidently part of the new diplomacy—the Government have withdrawn the invitation to President Kruger and sent it to Sir Hercules Robinson instead. Now, gentlemen, I say a greater Comedy of Errors than that I have briefly depicted to you was never achieved by any diplomacy either new or old. At any rate, if that be the new diplomacy, I must at once express my unhesitating preference for the old. But, gentlemen, I do not despair of the course of negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain is a very clever man and he is a very adaptable man, and I feel quite certain that he will take a lesson from this somewhat bitter experience, and that with patience and vigilance and forbearance and discretion, and a civil tongue, the negotiations may yet be brought, as we all sincerely hope they may be to a satisfactory conclusion.

THE Civil Service Commissioners announce that an open competitive examination for Eastern cadetships will be held this year concurrently with the open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India. The number of cadetships at present vacant is eight. The examination will commence on Aug. 3, and forms of application for admission to it will be ready for issue about the middle of May, when they may be obtained on application, by letter, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Westminster.

DR. GEORGE WATT has left Calcutta for Backerganj and Noakholly, to study the plague among the betel-nut trees in those districts. Mr. N. G. Mukerji, of the Agricultural Department, accompanies him. They will [illegible] probably be absent three weeks.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a Levee was held on April 27, at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales on behalf of her Majesty, and it was announced that presentations to his Royal Highness were to be considered as equivalent to presentations to the Sovereign. The Prince of Wales, attended by the Earl of Gosford, the Hon. Henry Stoner, and Captain George L. Holford, and escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. The Duke of Connaught, attended by Colonel Alfred Egerton; the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Major-General Williams; and Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein were also present. Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, under the command of Lord Belper, and the Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was stationed in the interior of the Palace, under the command of the Earl of Limerick. A guard of honour of the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards with the band, was mounted in the court of the Palace, and another of the 2nd Life Guards, also with band, was drawn up in the Mall. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the other members of the royal family, entered the Throne Room at two o'clock. The diplomatic and general circles were largely attended. The following presentations to the Prince of Wales were made:—Byam, Col. Edward W. G., R.M.L.I.; Borrett, Col. Herbert, A.A.G.; Broadfoot, Lieut.-Col. A., C.B., R.H.A.; Chapman, Major H. A., R.A.; Curtis, Brevet Major R. S., R.E.; Colomb, Capt. F.C., 42nd Goorkhas; Colomb, Capt., G. H.; 4th Goorkhas, Chapman, General E. F., C.B.; Clery, Major-Gen. Francis; Dacres, Capt. H. S. Ditmas, Lieut.-Col. H. P., Durham Art., Western Division, Royal Art.; Dewar, Capt. A., 2nd Lincoln Regt.; Du Buisson, Capt. H., 2nd Lincoln Regt.; Edgerley, Mr. S. W., C.I.E.; Ewart, Capt. R. H., Indian Staff Corps; Fayrer, Surg.-Gen. Sir J., Bart., K.C.S.I.; Fayrer, Mr. Robert A.; Gregory, Col. W. V., R.A.; Brooke-Hunt, Lieut.-Col. R. H.; Hext, Major Francis J., Cornwall and Devon Miners Art.; Hutton, Col. E. T. H., C.B.; Hornby, Lieut. Montague L., D.S.O.; 2nd Punjab Inf., Indian Staff Corps; Syed Wali Ahmad; Syed Wasindin Ahmad. Shaikh Mohamed Akbar; Kunwar Cheda Singh Varma; Kemster, Col. F. J., D.S.O., 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers; Kelly, Col. Waldron E. R.; Leake, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. A. M. S.; Labilliere, Second Lieut. E. G. D. de, Indian Staff Corps; Lloyd, Capt. F. C., 2nd Lincoln Regt; Norman-Lee, Rev. F. B. N. Chaplain to the Forces; Murray, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. W., R.A. Mussenden, Major-Gen. W.; Neeld, Lieut.-Col. M. G. Phillips, Col. R. W. F, 2nd E. Surrey Rt. Proctor, Lieut.-Col.-W. B., 5th Volunteer batt., Duram Light Inf.; Pitt, Lieut.-Col. W., R.E.; Paterson, Major E. H., R.A.; Percy, Lieut.-Col. Lord Algernon M. A., 3rd batt., Northumberland Fusiliers; Rendell, Col. Alan Wood, East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps; Roberts, Lieut.-Col. H. R., 2nd Lincolnshire Regt.; Roberts, Lieut.-Col. E. S., 4th (Cambridge University) Vol. b. Suffolk Regt.; Salmon Major-Gen. W., C. B. Sinclair, Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. M., R.E.

RUSSIA AND HERAT.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on April 27:—

The Russian Government has rather suddenly determined to make a fresh move on the Afghan frontier. The new development of Russian policy which has already shown itself in several parts of the world has also to take effect in Central Asia, and, little as it was to be expected on the eve of the coronation and so soon after the settlement of the Pamir frontier, the Russian military authorities have nevertheless decided to take another step and make the final move but one in preparing to be able when the moment comes to strike at Herat before that coveted point could be reached by English forces on the other side. A broad-gauge railway is to be built as soon as possible from Merv to the Kushk, a distance of about 200 versts, and all necessary material is to be made ready at the end of the Kushk railway terminus for rapidly laying down a Decauvile line 300 versts further on to Herat.

The question who will be at Herat first is again brought to the front. The idea of the peaceful conjunction at some future day of the Russian Central Asian and the Indian railways has, of course, played no part in the question of this new extension. It is purely strategic and military. It is not yet so easy to see the reason for such a movement, but I am inclined to believe that the reports which have reached the Russian authorities as to the enormous stores and great preparations for advance at the end of the North-Western Railway of the India have roused them to a sense of the necessity of renewing active preparations to avoid being outstripped in the "race for Herat." The military engineer, M. Oulianoff, had been intrusted with the construction, and it is reported that the celebrated French engineer, M. Eiffel is to be consulted as to the Decauville line.

It should be pointed out that what Russia proposes to do is strictly within her own frontiers and cannot therefore be the subject of open complaint, but it is very important for England to consider how much this will facilitate Russia in the ultimate attainment of the object aimed at. Russia is already far nearer to that goal than we are for the abovementioned distances as given here are much greater than the actual measurements in a straight line. The news will probably be contradicted as a matter of course, and the mystification of the Russian Manchurian Railway scheme may possibly in some respects be repeated in this case.

St. Petersburg, April 30 (Reuter).—The statement published in a London newspaper recently that Russia was making a fresh move on Afghan frontier with a view to being able to strike at Herat at the proper moment is declared to be devoid of foundation. Russia, it is stated, continues to pursue her policy of peace, and her conduct in Central Asia will be directed exactly in conformity with the attitude of Great Britain. She will not enter upon any aggression against Afghanistan or India if she is not provoked thereto by the Afghans or the British themselves.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

A memorial has just been submitted to the Secretary of State for India by the Indian Parliamentary Committee, suggesting a further revision of the Import and Excise duties on cotton goods.

The Committe, of which Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., is Chairman and Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M.P., Secretary, has taken up the question on behalf of the poorer class of Indian consumers, who, it is urged, are injuriously affected by the recent readjustment. The memorialists make the single recommendation that the Government of India should be directed to exempt alike from Import and Excise duty "all cloths into whose composition no yarns of a higher count than 20's enter." It is contended that the new measures introduced last January, imposed taxation upon the coarser cloths, which are worn by the poor to the extent of 10½ lakhs of rupees, and the same time remitted taxation upon the finer cloths, which are worn by the well-to-do, to the extent of thirty-seven lakhs, or, if the duty hitherto paid on fine yarn be added, fifty-one lakhs. The Committee urge that while the sole ground for imposing Excise duty in the first instance was to prevent Protection, "the 3½ per cent. Excise recently imposed on the coarser cloth operates protectively in a high degree, inasmuch as Bombay and Manchester together supply at most two-fifths of the Indian consumption of such cloth, while three-fifths are produced by mills in native States and by hand-looms throughout India." Finally attention is directed to the attempts which are being made in various parts of India to organise a boycott of English cloth. The Indian Parliamentary Committee does not suggest that these attempts are likely to succeed. But it remarks that they have their origin in alleged injustice on the part of the Government to India, and that such a movement is politically undesirable, if not actually dangerous. The remainder of the memorial is taken up with answers to anticipated objections. The Indian Parliamentary Committee refuses to believe that the exemption of coarser goods from duty would interfere with the consumption of finer goods. "Even in England such a substitution would not be easily effected; and in India, where custom has so strong a hold upon the people, a change of this kind would, the memorial declares, be practically impossible. To the objection that it is impossible, if any line be drawn by counts, to deal equitably with all cloths, the Committee replies that it is only proposed that cloths containing no higher count than 20's should be exempt, all others, whether they contain one-tenth or nine-tenths of higher count yarns, remaining liable to taxation; and this rule can be carried out, it is asserted, in practice without any serious difficulty. To the argument that it would be unjust that cloth which contains only a small proportion of higher count yarns should pay as much as one entirely composed of such counts, the answer is that, the rule being publicly laid down, it would be "the manufacturer's own fault if, by using any higher count in his web, he rendered it dutiable." Lord George Hamilton's formal reply to the memorial has not yet been received. But it is not likely to be favourable. He will (says the "Manchester Guardian") probably remind the Indian Parliamentary Committee that the proposed modification was considered some time ago and was rejected as impracticable.

It is a subject of remark in Behar that the crowded and by no means sanitary town of Arrah has enjoyed a complete immunity from cholera during the currency of the epidemic, while Bankipore on the one side and Ghazipore on the other have suffered severely. Arrah was, till recent years, itself a hot-bed of cholera; but a change much for the better set in when, in 1894, a complete supply of altered water from the Sone was inaugurated through the efforts of a late District Officer, Mr. F. H. Skrine.

University Examination.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs.2-1. of MADON, SONS & Co.

ATHLETICS, OLD AND NEW.

Mr. Arthur Lynch, writes to a London paper, as follows:—Your interesting correspondent "J.G." has, I fear, been led away a little by the fervour of controversy; and his letter of the 13th, in reply to my "rectifications" on the subject of the Olympic Games, is distinguished rather by enthusiasm than accuracy.

THE BAD CONDITION OF GREEK ATHLETES.

With regard to the physique of the Greeks, we must not place too much reliance on their sculpture, for the statues, were formed by taking the best points from a number of different models. Xenophon referring to the athletes whom he knew, complains of the tendency towards specialisation which left them somewhat unevenly developed. He speaks of the long distance runner with his good legs and bad shoulders, and of the wrestler with his fine torso, but comparatively slender muscles of the thigh and calf. A great many of the ancient writers, particularly the men of science, were inclined to condemn the Games altogether from the mere point of view of the physical efficiency of the nation. The Greek mode of training, particularly with respect to the diet, was very faulty, and Plato, who had a natural feeling in favour of the athletes, speaks of the lack of the bloom of youth on their cheeks, and of liveliness in their eyes. The tendency of their training was to make them bulky, but rather torpid, and to secure weight and apparent great muscular development at the expense of elasticity, vigour, and dash.

PHAYLLOS AND HOWARD, OF BRADFORD.

Referring to the famous leap of Phayllos, I see that "J. G." makes no attempt to maintain the existence of the springboard, and therein he is wise, for all the authorities are against such a supposition. He says, that I remain "strangely silent as to the indubitable use of the halteres, the weights which are swung preparatory to a leap, and hurled forward when the leap was taken." As a matter of fact, I have entered into the question of halteres in my "Religio Athletæ" and I have explained their use also by a renowned modern jumper, the late Howard, of Bradford. "J. G.'s," assertion that the halteres were flung forward, however, convinces me that unless the slip be accidental he knows of athletics only from the books, and nothing of Newton's third law of motion, even in that academic fashion. Phayllos is said to have leapt 55ft., whereas now-a-days, the amateur champion record is under 24ft. Howard, of Bradford, taking off from a wedge-shaped block of wood raised 4in. from the ground, and flinging 4lb. dumb-bells behind him—note, "behind" him—at the moment of leaping, cleared exactly 29ft. 7in. In the face of such a record, therefore, from such a man, the leap of 55ft. ascribed to Phayllos is impossible to believe. The palmy days of that athlete, in fact, did not belong to a statistical age. There were no fine means of measurement, and the Greek mind was not remarkable for precision of statement. In Homer we hear of a chariot beating another by a distance "as far as a vigorous youth could throw a disc," and the distance by which a steer could out-plough a heifer was another standard of measurement. In reading some of these old records, one is tempted to think it was a Greek and not the much-abused Irishman, who described something as of "the size of a bit of chalk."

SOME OLD "RECORDS."

Other records that have come down to us may be briefly noticed, because while they possess some reliability they are also well within the some of compass of our athletes of to-day. Pheidippides traversed about 135 miles in rough country in a couple of days on his journey to Sparta to bring the news of the advance of the Persian hosts, and Phedippides henceforth was looked upon as a sort of demi-god. Euchidas, the Bœotian, made the distance from Platœa to Delphi and back, about 95 miles, in one day, and dropped dead at the finish. Argeus won the dolichos, the long distance race of about 2¾ miles, and immediately started for his home, 60 miles away, to be himself the bearer of the joyful news. Lasthenes beat a war charger over the country from Koronæa to Thebes, a distance of about 20 miles. Pliny speaks of Anystos of Sparta, and Philonides, the runner of Alexander the Great, completing between them about 140 miles, from Sycione to Elis, in one day; but Pliny's statements in regard to athletic feats are somewhat loose. For example, he tells of a boy of nine years of age, covering 70 miles in half a day, and he mentions another athlete during 150 miles, but he forgets to mention how long it took him.

BEATEN BY THE MODERNS.

In modern times the feat of Pheidippides has often been beaten. In 1882, Lieut. Salvatore, of Marsala, travelled from Lecce to Tarent, about 104 miles, in 24 hours. The famous Foster Powell, when well on in years, walked from London to Canterbury and back, about 112 miles, in 24 hours. Powell, the pedestrian, completed 150 miles, 395 yards, on a track, in 23 hours and Littlewood has the marvellous distance of 623 miles, 1,320 yards to his credit for six days. These feats and a hundred others that could be cited, are probably superior to anything done by the Greeks.

THE GREEK "BRUISERS."

As to the brutality of the wrestling and boxing there is plenty of "available testimony" to support my statements. The boxers were on their hands the cestus, usually made of thongs of untanned leather and really a terrible invention. In the pugilistic encounters it happened occasionally that one of the men was killed; eyes smashed and jaws broken, were not uncommon. The poets abound with satires on the subject, particularly Lucilius and Lucian.—"That brave Olympian used once to have a chin, eyebrows, ears, and eyelids," &c. Galen and Hippocrates denounced the contest for its brutality. Damoxenes killed Creugas by smiting him before he was ready, under the short ribs, and Creugas was crowned as the victor. Eurydamas had all his front teeth knocked out, but pluckily concealed the fact, and at the next passage of arms, knocked his man hors de combat.

The wrestling was little better. Garotting and butting with the head were allowed. Another little business that a certain Leontiskos, according to Pausanias, brought to perfection was the cracking the fingers of his opponents till they were compelled to cry, Enough. Another famous athlete, Sostratos, was nick-named Acrochersites for his skill in this same pastime. Then there is the famous story of Arrichion—Arrichion, a very popular athlete, who had won twice at the Olympic Games, was rather hard pressed on his third appearance, by reason of his opponent strangling him. Arrichion, however, broke one of his adversary's toes in the nick of time, and that unfortunate athlete cried out that he was vanquished, just as the doughty Arrichion himself expired. In this case also the dead man was crowned as victor.

"PROFESSIONALISM" IN GREECE.

With respect to the "amateur," status of the Greek athletes and their pure love of sport, I have seen several absurd articles in the journals of late, particularly a paragraph in which some competitors at the Games just concluded in Greece were twitted with receiving golden crowns. Golden crowns, however, were frequently given at the ancient Games, and money prizes were distributed to the successful, athletes, not only at the Games, but also by their native towns on their return. The athletic champions were also given free places at the Prytaneum; and, indeed, to all intents and purposes, they became pensioners of State. Amateurs were not admitted to a participation in the contests, while, on the other hand, those who were preparing for the various events were precluded from following any other occupation. It is true that men of highbirth often competed, even the sons of kings; but it is also true that Corebes was a cook, Egon a shepherd, Argeus a peasant, and, that no question was even raised as to the rank of life of a competitor's father. On the other hand, pure Greek birth was insisted upon, and Alexander, son of Amyntas, King of Macedon, was refused admittance to the Games until he was able to prove that by birth he was really an Argive, and not a Macedonian. So much for the question of "amateurism." The Greek athletes were professionals in a stricter sense than our own professional cricketers or pugilists.

And now to conclude, I perceive that by reason of the necessity of defending my accuracy, I have been compelled to adopt a tone that sounds a little like disparagement of the Greeks. Nothing is gained by refusing to look facts in the face; but, apart from the question of statistics and records, I believe that there was a superior animating spirit pervading the entire celebration of the ancient Olympic Games, and that fineness of character and nobility of tone is what I have ever looked for, and nearly always in vain, associated with our modern sports. Elsewhere I have endeavoured to give my enthusiasm for the best qualities of the Greeks its due expression.

A Parsee theatre has been opened at Singapore and one of the performance is thus described by a correspondent to a local paper:—The theatre was crowded on Saturday night, when a new play entitled "Lal-Goher" was produced for the first time, and was favourably received by the audience. The Jewish community with their families were present in large numbers, and these, with several Europeans having a knowledge of Hindustani, could easily follow the play. The piece which is styled a drama, may be termed rather a sort of opera-drama, considering the amount of singing throughout, and abounds in interesting and startling incidents and was well put upon the stage. Several of the performers displayed considerable merit, whilst the scenery and dresses were exceedingly good. The music seemed to please the natives immensely, but it could hardly be relished by Europeans; but such inspiring airs as "Dream Faces" and the "British Grenadiers" were introduced. Many of the artistes possess merit and have good voices, and, if they were to perform in English sometimes, and assisted by an efficient orchestra, they would, no doubt, be able to give a good account of themselves, and attract good audiences. But, probably, performing in Hindustani, pays better so far as dollars and cents are concerned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 16TH OF MAY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest on and off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Cochin. Gradients are steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Agra, Cawnpore, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Khandwa, Akola, Nagpur, Belgaum, Bangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Khandwa, 20 at Nagpur and Akola, 18 at Ajmere and Deesa, and 14 at Agra, Amraoti, Malegaon and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the normal at Madras and Negapatam, and the minimum largely to very largely so at Secunderabad, Akola, Rajpur, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 117 at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are partially clouded at Jaypore, Nagpur, Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Calicut, Bangalore, Musulipatam and Bellary. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. Abnormals indicate that the weather far to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay appears to be squally and unsettled, and moderate to strong winds are probably blowing over the greater part of the Bay. Conditions are favourable for rain in Ceylon. A telegram received yesterday from Seychelles reports "moderate to fresh south-east trades, partially cloudy weather and no rain."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 16.

Saturday's pressure has decreased briskly over the North Punjab and slightly over the South Punjab, Rajputana, Gangetic plain and whole of eastern half of India, while over Western India it has risen slightly. Slight depressions are shown, one over Central Punjab, and second over West Bengal, while readings are highest in West Peninsula. Winds are southerly over the north-west of the Bay, easterly in Assam, Burma, North Bengal and Bihar and cyclonic in the Punjab and between west and north, elsewhere gales and strong winds are blowing over Western and Central India and the force is fresh at the head of the Bay. Temperature has risen in the Gangetic plain and Madras and been steady or fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive in all provinces except Burma, where it is in slight defect. The greatest excess is in the Punjab and the highest maxima are hundred and seventeen in Jacobabad and hundred and fifteen in Montgomery. Rain has fallen in North Bengal, Assam and Burma. Moulmein, Tounggyi and Dhubri report over two inches. Conditions are unsettled over the Bay and a disturbance is probably developing there.

WEATHER REVIEW OF INDIA FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 2ND.

On most days of the week under review the changes in pressure have been considerable, but notwithstanding this the general distribution has not as a rule undergone much change. The lowest pressures have on most occasions been situated over the Gangetic Plain and the north of the Central Provinces, while relatively high readings have been reported from Tenasserim, from Assam, from the west coast of the Peninsual, and from the north of the Punjab. At the close of the week the area of lowest pressure was suddenly transferred north-westward and was shown over the Central Punjab. This change in the position of the low pressure area occasioned a change in the winds over the Gangetic Plain. These winds had been settling into the normal westerly and north-westerly direction, but on the 2nd this direction was suddenly changed and become strongly easterly. The weather has been showery over part of North-Eastern India, but has been fine in other parts of the country. The mean temperature has been, for the whole country, excessive on each day of the week, and, except in Bengal on the 29th of April and the 1st and 2nd of May, no province shows any cases of deficient temperature. Over the east of the Arabian Sea the weather seems to have been locally and slightly disturbed. On Sunday, the 26th, the wind shifted suddenly to south on the Konkan Coast with a slowly falling barometer. On the following day the barometer was recovering again over the Konkan Coast, but the wind had shifted to south-east on the Kathiawar and Sind Coast. These changes appeared to show that some small disturbed area had travelled to north-west off the west coast of India.

Temperature.—The main feature in the temperature conditions has been the excessive heat, which has prevailed over nearly the whole Indian region throughout the whole week. On the 28th a decided fall of temperature took place over East Bengal and Cachar, and the mean temperature at some stations in that locality fell to considerably below the normal. This area of depressed temperature extended and intensified during the 29th, but on the 30th it contracted again, and though, during the 1st and 2nd of May, the abnormal depression of temperature was considerable to large, the extent of the area remained small. The area of greatest heat (relatively to the normal) varied its position considerably during the week. On the 26th it lay near Lahore, on the 27th over Berar, on the 28th over the Central Provinces, on the 29th over the Central Provinces, on the 30th over Eastern Rajputana, on May 1st over Sind, and on the 2nd over the Central Punjab.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·793
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·8
Dew Point		74·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·705
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		81·9
General Directions of wind*		W. WNW. W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	180

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 14.

Leveson-Gower, Lt, Bo, Body Guard, on leave, from Poona.

May 15.

Nicholson, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Mhow.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Kathiawar.
Thatcher, Major, Bo, 22nd Bo I, on duty, from Indore.
Pressick, Lt, Ms, 15th M I, on leave, from Madras.

May 16.

Younghusband, Major, Punjab, Guieds, on leave, from Mardan
Palin, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Karachi.
Kilkelly, Surg-Lt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Kirkee.
Lincoln, Capt, Bo, Com T Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Bull, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Poona.
Bond, Major, Bengal, Comt Trans, on duty, from Ranikhet.
Robertson, Lt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—May 16.

Youngshusband, Major, Punjab, Guides, on leave, from England.
Weedon, Capt, Ms, on leave, to England.
Ashby, Major, Bo, Pol Dept, on furlough, to England.
Pressick, Lt, Ms, 15th M I, from leave, to Madras.
Nicholson, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.
Barker, Surg Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Jones, Surg-Capt, Bo, A M S, from leave, to Ahmednagar.
Johnson, Surg-Major, Bengal, 15th B C, on leave, to England
Hubbard, Surg-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-30 p.m.

2. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd Lieut. Acworth; next for duty, Lieut. Penny.

Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. D. Moffatt; next for duty, Sergt. J. J. Marsland.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN GATACRE, C. B., COMMANDING POONA DISTRICT.

Poona, Saturday, 16th May 1896.

O. C. Stations in this District (including Kirkee) will issue the necessary orders for the troops under their respective commands to parade in Review order on the morning of Wednesday the 20th instant for the purpose of firing a salute of 31 guns (where artillery is stationed) and a "feu-de-joie" in commemoration of the anniversary of the Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The Artillery will fire eleven guns before the first round and ten before each of the other two rounds of the "feu-de-joie".

2. Attention is invited to para. 34 A. R. I. Vol. II. as reconstructed by G. O. 1 of 1895.

By Order,
C. J. BLOMFIELD, Major,
Offg. A. A. G., P. D.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 9th May 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	47,907	39,078	8,829	...	65,216	...
Goods	58,575	56,178	2,397	...	...	79,337
Other earnings	3,914	5,054	...	1,150	...	20,044
Total for week	1,10,386	1,00,310	10,076	...	...	...
Aggregate	2019616	2047,381	...	...	...	27,765

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P & O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed on Saturday last for China, with a general cargo.

The s s Dunbeth, 1,472 tons, Captain J Swanson, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta (2nd May), with a cargo of 2,625 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The s s Fitzpatrick, 2,627 tons, Captain P Y Greggans, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Barry (16th April), with a cargo of 6,215 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain F W Packham, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs S P C Scott, Rev B Mitchell and 20 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs S W Lincoln and 2 children, Colonel Fakurshima, one lady, three children and 66 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (14th May), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs and Miss Tate, Miss Gibbons, Mr L J Mountford, Mr D Morris, Captain E W Palin, Mr Janmahomed Cassum and 2 friends, Captain B W Marlow, Mr and Mrs Jones, Mr Strachan, Mr A J Bright, Mrs Mangan, Mr Ardesir Hormusjee, Mr H Braganza, Mr J Fernandes, Mr Rogers, Mrs E Gibbons, Master Gibbons and 192 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—May 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Alphee	998	Etienne	P Gulf	16-5	E D Baillow
D	Vadala	2164	Waige	Suakim	21-5	M M & Co
F	Ras Rowa	1830	Deason	Dunkirk		W & A Graham
H&J	H M S Warren Hastings			Suakim	20-5	R I Marine
K	Kt Companion	2593	Williams	Antwerp	23-5	K N Co
L	Sidra	2033	Humphrey	Dunkirk		W & A Graham
M	Ilcafaee	373	Ally	E A Coast		N B Ahmed
N	Nurani	2870	Carson	Suakim	21-5	J Morrison
O	Ramillies	1904	Richards	Genoa	18-5	T Mackintosh
P	Bhandara	1431	Packam	Suakim	20 5	M M & Co
Q	Henzada	1341	Kerr	Suakim	20-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Kurrachee	16-5	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Bhownugger	16-5	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kt Bachelor	4090	Thomas	Hamburg	16-5	K Nixon
2	Nubia	3551	Knox	Liverpool	19-5	W & A Graham
3	Po	1532	Ropolio	Genoa	28-5	C Barboro
4	Strathord	2599	McIntyre	Amsterdam	25-5	W & A Graham
5	Kt Irene	2474	Millstone	Odessa		K Nixon & Co
7	Yarra	2084	De Manbenze	Marseilles	16-5	M M & Co
9	Hillbrook	1795	Homeward	Kurrachi	19-5	F Forbes
10	Algoa	4896	Fraser	Antwerp	25-5	K Nixon
12	Werneth Hall	2657	Conby	N F		K Bates & Co
14	Sheik	2824	Newry	Antwerp	15-5	K Nixon
15	Hydaspes	1912	Dowell	China	17-5	P & O Co
16	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer			W & A Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Chybassa	2663	B I S N Co
17th May 1896.		
Goa	1903	B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Gisela (s)	Grisogono	Trieste, April 20.
	Dunbeth (s)	Swanson	Calcutta, May 2.
	Fitzpatrick (s)	Greggans	Barry, April 16.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, May 14.
	Strathfellan (s)	Osborne	Cardiff, April 17.
17	Ganges (s)	Creery	Venice, April 30.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Yarra (s)	de Manbenze	Marseilles.
	Alphee (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Carthage (s)	de Horne	London.
	Hydaspes (s)	Barcham	China.
	Chanda (s)	Packham	Calcutta, &c.
17	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The steamer Gisela, entered for loading on Saturday last for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May			
13	Purnea s	England	Calcutta, April 12.
	Umziato s	Gruntee	Baria, April 22.
	Mary Blundell bq	Griffilles	Mauritius, April 1.

DEPARTURES.

May 13.—Steamers Chusan and Uckenfels.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—40 cases ginger, 102 cases whisky, and 25 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases whisky, Halliday and Co; 290 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Clan Alpine s—7 cases confectionary, Mahomedally Abdoolkayoom and Co.
Britania s—20 kegs chemicals, N Munjee and Co.
Clan Macrae s—1 cask whisky, James Connel.
Hillbrook s—10 bales writing paper, Ebrahim Mahomedally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—15 cases soap, M Serazoodin; 50 cases school slates, Soolamanaly Rahimbhoy.
Werneth Hall s—14 cases soap, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Mogul s—51 cases oilmenstores, soap, etc, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Carthage s—93 cases oilmenstores, cheese, etc, Cawasjee Dadabhoy; 1 case whisky, James Connell; 29 cases oilmenstores, Minocher Kooka; 5 cases cutlery, etc, A H Hassam and Co; 27 packages biscuit, soap, etc, Oomer Hassum and Co.
Mazagon s—6 cases medicine, Vulubjee Bhica and Co.
Ras Rowa s—55 packages provisions S. R, Subedar

FROM HAMBURG.

Benares s—12 cases glassware, Abdool Samad; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Stolzenfels s—22 cases soap, Abdoolally Tyabally.
Europa s—2 qr-cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Benares s—453 cases window glass, Allibhoy Noorbhoy.
Stolzenfels s—10 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Moneckjee and Co; 45 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
La Serena s—285 cases window glass, Surufally Mamoojee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Caledonia s—12 cases wine, Prier de Saone and Co; 80 cases burgundy, Phipson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—3 cases confectionery, A M Sodder.

FROM BREMEN.

Benares s—70 cases beer, Phipson and Co.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Carthage s—5 cases medicine, Essoofbhoy Heptoola; 5 cases rum and 10 cases ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Stolzenfels s—56 cases geneva, D Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Carthage s—60 cases claret, Phipson and Co.
Benares s—35 cases claret, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—21 bales wool, Moocundchund Baliya; 1,050 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 250 cwts myrabollams, Kika Khooshall; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—294 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 201 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—275 bales cotton and 4,018 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 101 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Idar s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ras Rowa s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Owen and Okell; 200 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.
Sidra s—1,999 cwts groundnuts and 1,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Companion s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Ramillies s—100 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bencroy s—110 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bencroy s—600 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Strathord s—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hydaspes s—50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 388 bales twist, Talati and Sons; 24 cwts gonda horns, M M Essabhoy.
Peshawar s—18 cases opium, P and O S N Co.
Gisela s—300 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 673 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Hydaspes s—20 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Gisela s—310 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 500 bales twist, N J Abraham; 483 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gisela s—100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

In Alipur Bazaar, a few night ago a burglar, who after, with others, having made a hole in the wall of a house, put his hand through, had it promptly cut off by a Hindu woman with a *dhao*.

Colonel Pulford acts for Mr. Joscelyne as Superintending Engineer, Rajpatana, when the later goes on five months' leave.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 28.

9th Lancers—Lieut W H von Schroder resigns his commission.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut R J Marker is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut F D Farquhar, from 4th Bn. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Sec Lieut, vice H W L H Heathcoat Amory, appointed Battn Adjutant.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Capt G M G Munro, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on retired pay under Article 509, Royal Warrant, March 11, 1896, and not by the resignation of his commission, as stated in the "Gazette" of March 13, 1896.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Capt H I W Hamilton is seconded for service on the Staff.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt St G C Henry is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Capt A J Stephen is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

East Yorkshire Regt—Major W W Ward to be Lieutenant Col, vice Col R E Allen, placed on half pay. Capt M J Sweetman is seconded for service on the Staff; Qrmr and Hon Lieut M Barry, from the East Lancashire Regt, to be Qrmr, vice Hon Lieut W A Webb, who exchanges.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Sec Lieut A Bredin to be Lieut, vice F W T Robinson, promoted into the Royal Sussex Regt.

Worcestershire Regt—Capt T E Hickman, D S O, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Capt F W Northey is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept. Sec Lieut E C F Wodehouse, to be Lieut, vice H B Birdwood, seconded.

East Lancashire Regt—Capt C J Morse is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Sec Lieut B C De Gex, to be Lieutenant, vice H. F. Wethered, appointed Adjutant Qmr and Hon Lieut W A Webb, from the East Yorkshire Regt, to be Quartermaster, vice Hon Lieut M Barry, who exchanges.

Royal Sussex Regt—The following Lieutenants to be Captains J F P Langdon, in succession to Major J E Pierson, Adjutant of Volunteers; N A Layton, Adjutant, vice M A C B Fenwick, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army C P Aldridge, to complete establishment. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants; A Gouldsmith, vice J F P Langdon; and R Bellamy, vice C P Aldridge.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut L J Carter to be Lieutenant, vice R M Feilden, appointed Adjutant.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—Capt L S Gordon-Cumming is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Capt E Feetham is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Sec Lieut P Hastings to be Lieutenant, vice B S Moore, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Sec Lieut H F MacEwan to be Lieutenant, vice V H Branson, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs) the Duke of albanys—Lieut A H Pitcairn resigns his commission.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sec Lieut W W Mac Bean resigns his commission.

Royal Irish Rifles—Sec Lieut H G Brenan to be Lieutenant, vice O C Baker, appointed Adjutant.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Southerl and Highlanders)—Lieut F L La C Jackson to be Captain, vice E B Urmston, promoted Lieut H A M'Dougal Williams to be Captain, vice F L La C Jackson, seconded for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate; Sec Lieut D J Glasfurd to be Lieutenant, vice H A M'D Williams.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Sec Lieut C F Moores to be Lieutenant, vice H L Haughton, seconded.

West India Regt. Lieut E J C Leech is seconded for service with the Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

Staff.—Col J Fellowes, from half-pay Royal Engineers, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, vice Col A Hill, appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications, Headquarters. Capt S S Long, A S C to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Major A H Thomas ASC whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire. Lieut R J Marker, Coldstream Guards to be A D C to the Right Hon. Sir J W Ridgeway, K C B., K C S I., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.

School of Military Engineering.—Col T Fraser, C B, C M G from Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, to be Commandant, and to have the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Colonel and temporary Major Gen Sir J C Ardagh, K C I E, C B appointed Director of Military Intelligence, Headquarters.

Royal Military College—Capt F W D Quinton, R A to be an Instructor, vice Capt A M'N C Cooper Key, R A who has resigned that appointment.

Military Prison Dept—Capt G S Haines, the Cheshire Regt, to be Governor of a Military Prison.

Army Medical Staff—Brig-Surg Lieut-Col J P H Boileau, M D, F R C S I, is placed on retired pay; Surg-Major A M Kavanagh, from half-pay, to be Surgn-Major, vice A H Morgan D S O, retired, with precedence next below Surg-Major J D Day, M B.

Ordnance Store Dept—Conductor W Hutchins, O S C, to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Lieut Col M Fenton is placed on retired pay.

Brevet—The following Officers to be Colonels:—Lieut Cols F Howard, R A, R Stevenson, Recruiting Staff Officer, Class I, and E Lake, R A.

Memoranda—Brevet Col Sir E H H Collen, K C I E, I S C, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General whilst Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India. The promotion to the rank of Assistant Commissary Genl of Ordnance of Major W B Brabazon, Naval Ordnance Dept, is antedated to Sept 11, 1895, in succession to Lieut Col C W H Tate, seconded. Qmr and Hon Lieut W Holmes, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

India Staff Corps—The names of the following officers granted temporary rank in the "Gazette" of March 13, 1896, are as now, and not as therein, stated:—Major J de C D Meade, Capt W W V Pakenham, and Capt P M Carpendale.

Reserve of Officers—The Hon L W O'Brien, late Lieutenant the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be Lieutenant

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Capt F H Appleby to be Surgeon Major.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—P Aldrich, to Impregnable; W des V Hamilton to Hawke (April 27).

Commanders—T. P. Walker, to Nelson; C H Dundas, to Howe (April 23; H R P Lloyd, to Victory, additional, for dockyard reserve (May 5).

Lieutenant—C K Browne, R N R, to combridge, for short course of gunnery (May 2); A B Prance to Plassey (April 27); J P Shipton, to President, additional, for short compass course (May 1); J C Danby Jones, to Tyn (April 24); C J Eyres and J L F Luttrell, to Alexandra; G B Hutton to Excellent (April 29); C J Wintour, to President, additional, for compass course (May 1).

Sub-Lieutenant—W D Paton, A S Chambers, and R L Crichton, to Victoria and Albert (May 1); H N Garnett, to Hermione, additional, for Rocket; E O Gladstone, to Theseus, for snapper (May 1).

Assistant Engineers (temporary)—W W Newton and P F Griffiths, to Victory; H. G. Radford and A J Venning, to Vivid; G H Fletcher and C. E. Vinning, to Pembrok (May 1).

Surgeons—H Elliott, to Marathon (April 24); J A Keogh, BA, MD, to Australia (April 23).

Paymasters—J A Clarke, to Thrush (April 11).

Assistant Paymaster—E H Neat, to be secretary to Rear Admiral Powlett second in command of Channel Squadron (May 1).

Gunners—J C Edwards, to Blanche (May 5); F H Tull, to Intrepid (April 28); C Farquett, to Vernon, as torpedo instructing gunner.

Boatswains—J Barry, to Mersey (April 9); R Spry, to Blake (April 21); D Collons (a), to Mersey (May 9); J J Webber and F A Jefferies, to Devastation, for quarter-deck duties; W H Payne, to Caledonia; J H Westacott, to Grafton; G Tamblin, to Trafalgar.

Surgeons and Agents—J H Spreate, at Llanwit; C M Kemp, at Shoreham and Southwick.

Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut R G Warrick has been placed on retired List of his rank (April 18).

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut J S Brogden is restored to establishment from Seconded List (Jan 30).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut H McA Cutfield has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander (April 8); Lieut P C Knightley W Murray has been placed on Retired List at his own request (April 20); Fleet-Paymr F G Farro has been placed on Retired List (April 11).

Royal Marines—Major and Brevet Lieut Col E R M Crooke (retired, R M A) to be Recruiting Staff Officer, Second Class, at Edinburgh.

The following Acting Sub Lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieut in Her Majesty's Fleet:—T E Crease H R Crooke, H N Garnett, and S Willis The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majestys Fleet:—T E Crease and H R Crooke. The following Boatswains have been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswains in Her Majesty's Fleet:—W Cousins, G Trice, W. Lyndon, J W Jeneway, E Davis, J S M Hill, J Freathy, G B Vickery, T Doyle, R H Trigger, H T Atkins, T Job, J C Andrews, and J Coughlan. The following Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in Her Majesty's Fleet:—F R Boland, J Hall, A J Boss, J Mahoney, E M Shewring, J Swanson, R M'Donnell, T C Jones, J Candy, J Mitchell, W J Horn H Bennett, F J M Johnson, H A Beaner, and A Churchill.

Acting Sub-Lieuts C A Rombulow-Pearse and E O Gladstone have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Navy Reserve—J T M'Lean to be Sub-Lieutenant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY.—May 16.

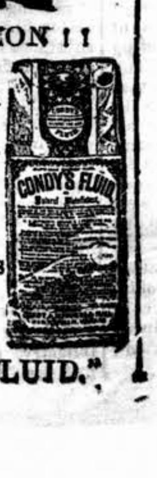
10 p.m.	84·4

SUNDAY NIGHT.—May 17.

6 a.m.	82·7
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	90·5
4 p.m.	89·4

Question:
What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer:
"Dysentery from impure water.
"Condy's Fluid
speedily renders any water absolutely safe to drink."—
The Medical Times.
Sold everywhere. Manufactured only by
Condy & Mitchell of London, England.
Beware of local imitations.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!
Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.
The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

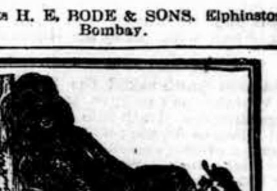


Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NOTICES.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
In Half-size Bottles,
And also in large 4/6 size.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.
☞ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS. Elphinstone Circle Bombay.



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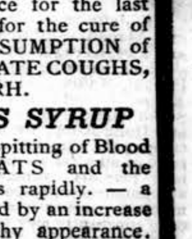
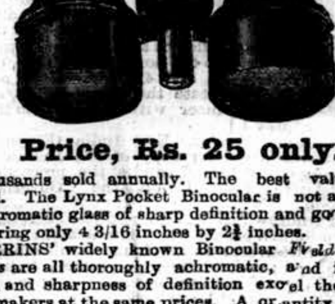
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS



PERRINS'
CELEBRATE
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.



Price, Rs. 25 only.
Thousands sold annually. The best value ever offered. The Lynx Pocket Binocular is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power measuring only 4 3/16 inches by 2¼ inches.
PERRINS' widely known Binocular *Field & Race Glasses* are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.
LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND MADRAS.
Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes and Microscopes free on application.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.
ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.
"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE,
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** of every Bottle of the **ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE**

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester;
Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London;
and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH, LAW & Co., Calcutta.

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GLOVES FOR DAY WEAR

GLOVES FOR EVENING WEAR.

RELIABLE MAKES.

	Rs.	a.
LADIES' 4-BUTTON COLORED KID	3	12
„ „ BLACK „	4	0
„ „ COLORED SUEDE ...	3	8
„ 6 „ „ „ ...	4	0
„ „ „ BLACK „ ...	4	0
„ „ „ WHITE KID	4	0
„ 4 „ TAN CAPE	4	8

LADIES' 12-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSQUETAIRE.

	Rs.	a.
LADIES' WHITE SUEDE	5	8
„ CREAM „	5	8
„ FANCY COLORED „	5	8
„ ASSORTED TAN „	5	8
„ BLACK „	5	8
„ WHITE KID STITCHED BLACK...	6	8
„ CREAM „ „ „ ...	6	8

BOMBAY.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES. AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allen Bros., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashanoolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAIN[illegible] THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

☞ RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY. ☜

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited;
KEMP & Co. &c., &c.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For emoving Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

The Patent OCTOPUS ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

	EACH.
Kettle Size ...	2/6
Small Boiler Size ...	5/-
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Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "**OLD**" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 12527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the **Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

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PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
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ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY
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a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

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MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
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The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
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Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
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The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
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The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
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The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

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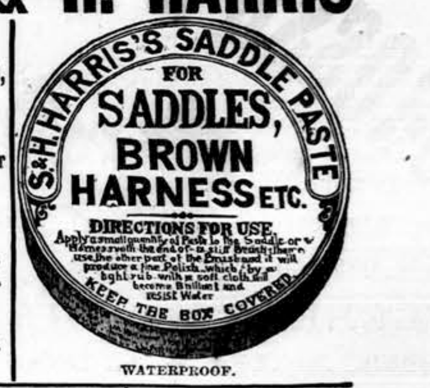
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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ENGINE-TURNED OR ENGRAVED.

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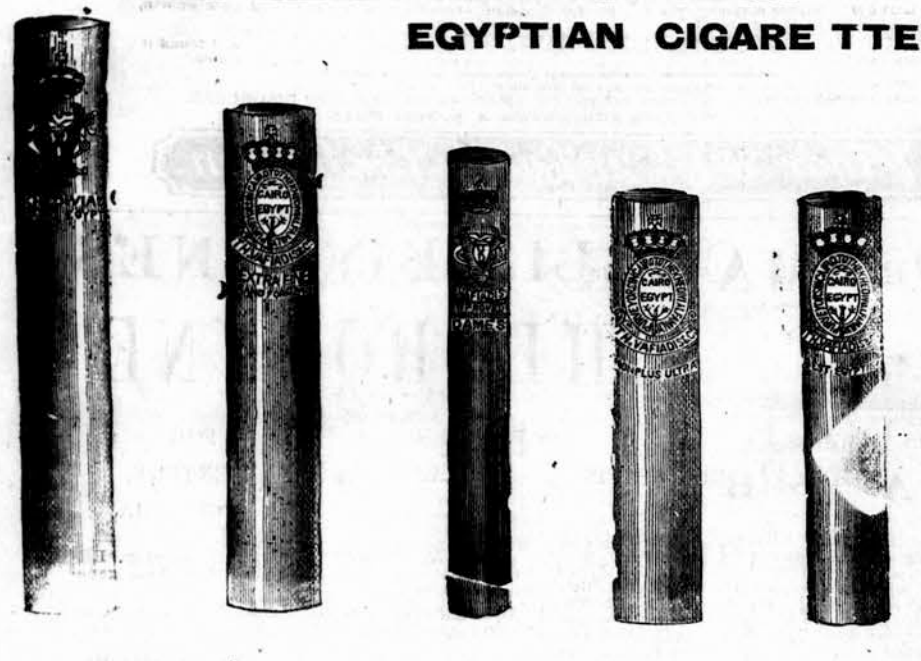

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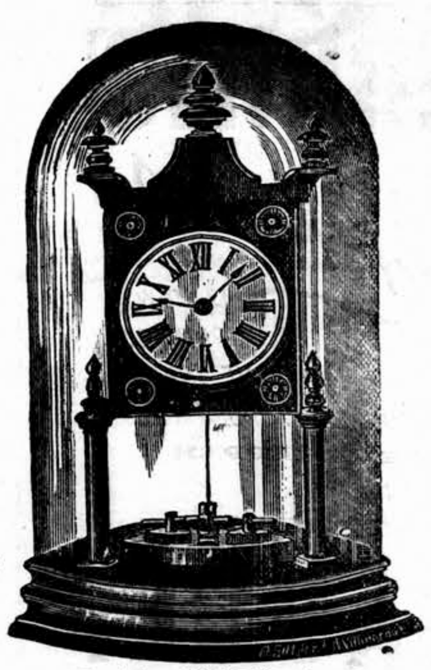

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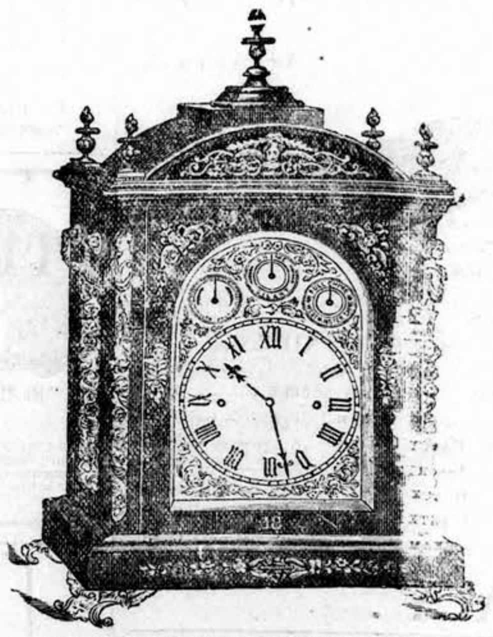

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Ebonized case with gold ornaments, 10 inch silver dial, chiming the quarters on an octave of sonorous bells and striking hours on deep toned gong ......Rs. 450.
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